SUPPLEMENT.

The Mining Vournal, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1941.—Vol. XLII.

LONDON. SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

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Original Correspondence.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Mineral Statistics of the Kingdom for 1871 (the last to be compiled from voluntary returns) have just been issued, and that it was really necessary to introduce some greater facilities for collecting the statistics is evidenced by the prefatory remarks of Prof. Ramsax, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, in which he states that many of the most important returns have been only recently received. With the commencement of 1873 the two new Acts of Parliament relating to collieries and metalliferous mines came into operation. By these Acts the returns of produce are rendered compulsory; hitherto they have been the voluntary contributions of the colliery proprietors and owners of other mines. We may hope that under the new system the returns may be still more complete and yet more promptly obtained, and that, therefore, the publication of the Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom may be effected at an earlier period of the year in future. Subjoined is the was really necessary to introduce some greater facilities for collectpholication of the search of the year in future. Subjoined is the general summary for the two last years, in order that the movement of the several products may be compared:—

*********	Rais	ed	in 1870.	Raised in 1871.			
MINERALS.	Tons.		Value.		Tons.		Value.
Coal	110,431,192		\$27,607,798				
Iron ore	14,370,654		4,951,220	******			
Copper ore	106,698		437,851		97,129		387,118
Tin ore	15,234	***			16,272		1,030,83
Lead ore	98,176		1,200,209		93,966		1,155,770
Zinc ore	13,586		41,058		17,736		56,330
Iron pyrites (sul. ore)	58,428		36,026		61,973		64,98
Silver ore	-		-		5		42
Arsenic	4,000		17,739		4,148		15,519
Gossans, ochres, &c	4,844				40.0		1,396
Wolfram and tungs. soda	51			******	20		228
Manganese	4,838				5,548		
Nickel	36						98
Bismuth	_ /2				2 cwts.		14
Barvtes	6,515		3,771		5,512	***	3,539
Fluor spar	-	***		******	51		
Cobalt ore	-						120
Clays, fine and fire (esti.)			450,000		1,255,000		475,000
Earthy minerals, various,	(outi)		### 000				600,000
Earthy mimerais, various,	1,489,450		744,725		1,505,725		752,862
Salt	35,000	4	50,000		36,500		51,000
Coprolites (estimated)	20,000	***	50,000	*****	30,000	***	21,000
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It has not been possible, in every case, to determine whether the return of iron ore has been for calcined or uncalcined ores. The actual production of raw ore will probably be in excess of this quantity. Estimating the quantity of pig-iron made at 23 tons of ore for each ton of iron, and deducting the foreign ore, burnt ore, and cinder used, the quantity will be about, or slightly above, 17,000,000 tons. Besides the mines mentioned above some collieries produced pyrites, "coal brasses." Beyond the quantity of arsenic returned here much is produced by smelters, of which no return is obtainable.

METALS OBTAIN	NED FROM	THE OR	ES E	NUMER.	AT	ED.
	1870-Tons.	Value.	1	1871-Ton:	9.	Value.
Iron, pig	5,963,515	£14,908,787		6,627,179		£16,667,947
Tin*	10,200	1,299,505		10,900		1,495,750
Copper		551,309		6,280		475,143
Lead						1,251,815
Zine				4,966		92,743
BilverOzs.		. 196,140		761,490		190,372
Gold	191				***	
Other metals (estimated)		3,500		-	000	3,000

£18,486,802

Value of the metals produced Value of the coal Value of other minerals	27,607,798	**********	35,205,608	
Total value	£47,946,300	************	£57,321,893	

As this issue of the "Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom" will probably be the last obtained under the system of voluntary contribution, which has been the rule since 1848, when the attempt was first made to collect returns of our mineral produce, Mr. Robr. Hunt, F.R.S., the Keeper of the Mining Records, to whom we are indebted for the above figures, furnishes some interesting historical particulars.

particulars.
On Aug. 25, 1838, the Council of the British Association pas resolution to the following effect:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that, with a view to prevent the loss of life and of property which will inevitably ensue from the want of accurate mining records, it is a matter of national importance that a depository should be established for the collection and preservation of such mining records of authorizance convertigation in collisions and other

Geology, greatly facilitating the study of mining engineering, and tending to improve the practice of mining in general.

In April, 1845, the first Keeper of Mining Records resigned his appointment, and Mr. Hunt was appointed Keeper in his place, entering upon the duties of the office on April 19, 1845.

In 1847 the first attempt was made by him to collect and publish mineral returns, and in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," vol. II., part ii., appeared a series of tables, giving the produce of the lead and copper mines for several years. In 1853 there appeared in the "Records of the School of Mines," "Statistics of the Produce of Copper, Tin, Lead, and Silver from the Mines of the United Kingdom, from 1848 to 1852 inclusive."

In 1853 the Treasury appointed a committee to enquire into the working of the several departments then under the direction of Sir Henry De la Beche. On May 25, 1853, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., and Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., reported most favourably on the Mining Record Office, and recommended that it should be placed on a more efficient footing.

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The Treasury acted upon the recommendations of this committee, and Mr. Hunt was placed in a position to extend his enquiries over the whole of the United Kingdom. Since that date the "Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom has been regularly published each year unto the present time. This could not have been effected but for the very liberal assistance which he has constantly received from miners, metallurgists, railway officials, and others, to whom he tenders his especial thanks.

By two Acts of Parliament, entitled respectively the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872, the return of coal and other minerals is rendered compulsory. With regard to coal, it is provided that, "On or before the 1st day of February in every year the owner, agent, or manager of every mine to which this Act applies shall send to the Inspector of the district, on behalf of the Secretary of State, a correct return, specifying, with respect to the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December, the quantity of coal or other mineral wrought in such mine.

The return is to be in such form as may be from time to time prescribed by a Secretary of State, and the Inspector of the district, on behalf of a Secretary of State, and the Inspector of the district, on behalf of the returns for the purpose of such returns the secretary of State, and the Inspector of the district, on behalf of the returns for the purpose of such returns of the person making the same, or of the owner of the mine to which they relate." And with regard to other minerals, it is provided that, "On or before the 1st day of August in every year the owner or agent of every mine to which this Act applies shall send to the Inspector of the district, on behalf of a Secretary of State, a correct return, specifying with respect to the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December the quantity of mineral sold or

be insured by these enactments will render the "Mineral Statistics"—which have already obtained from all who are interested in them the marks of high approval—of yet higher value to the miner, metallurgist, the mineral dealer, and the public generally than they have hitherto been.

Although the returns from mines and collieries are in future to be compulsed, they is still a love amount of information connected.

compulsory, there is still a large amount of information connected with the metallurgy of this country, and relating to the distribution of our minerals and metals, for which he must, as before, be indebted to those liberal friends who have ever been desirous of rendering the mineral statistics of this important mining country of the highest value to our own merchants and others, and of real interest to the commercial world at large.

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES-THE PRIZE ESSAYS.

SIR,-In reference to the article in last week's Journal on the above subject, permit me to correct an error as to the conditions and number of the prizes. There are two prizes—150l. and 50l.—and the essays were open to all classes. At first it was proposed as you described it, but afterwards altered as above. Two months only were allowed for writing the essays—afterwards extended to three—with the intention evidently of making use of any suggestions contained therein that might be considered useful in the Mines Regulation therein that might be considered useful in the Mines Regulation Bill, and which point you urged very strongly on the judges at the time that Bill was in committee, for which I am sure both Mr. Hermon and the numerous essayists must have heartily thanked you, and who no doubt now, with yourself, will be greatly surprised to hear, eight months after they have been sent in, that the chief adjudicator has not yet even seen one of the essays. They may well exclaim with Captain David Dalgetty, "Curious and strange, and not more strange than curious."

Oct. 28.

One of "THE CHILDREN IN THE MIST."

records, it is a matter of national importance that a depository should be established for the collection and preservation of such mining records of subterranean operations in collieries and other mining districts."

A committee was formed consisting of the Marquis of Northampton, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir Philip G. Egerton. Bart., Messrs. John Vivian, Davies G. Gilbert, J. S. Enys, W. L. Dillwyn, Charles Lyell, the President of the Geological Society of London (for the time being), the Professors of Geology in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, H. T. De la Beche, John Taylor, John Buddle, and Thomas Sopwith. This committee, termed the Mining Records Committee, drew up a memorial respectfully and carnestly calling the attention of the Lords of Her Majest's Treasury to the expediency of establishing as soon as possible a national depository for the preservation of documents recording the mining operations of the United Kingdom.

The result of this was that the Lords of the Treasury adopted the recommendation of the Mining Records Committee of the British Association, and on Sept. 29, 1840, the Mining Record Office was established under the Department of Woods, then presided over by Lord Duncannon, and under the direction of Mr. De la Beche, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, and Mr. Thomas Jordan was appointed the first Keeper of Mining Records. Mr. T. Jordan held this appointment for nearly five years; and during that period, in addition to the plans, &c., of mines collected, he added a series of most instructive models, which are now in the Museum of Practical point a few additional Inspectors of Mines, and I should be glad of a little information, through the Mining Journal, as to the class of men these are to be selected from. I cannot find out whether they are to be selected upon the essays sent in to Mr. Hermon, M.P. for Preston, or for some other qualification. I sent an essay to Mr. Hermon, and since that have written a treatise on coal getting, showing nearly every little thing connected with the getting of coal both on the colliers and on the masters part. I should like to learn whether it would be wise to apply at once to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or wait until the essays sent in to Mr. Hermon are made known, and how soon the essays are likely to be published? To whom should I submit the treatise I have prepared with a view to make arrangements for its publication?

W. P. G. [The appointment of Inspectors of Coal Mines rests entirely with

tific men, and if the result be satisfactory the appointment is given. The Editor will have the treatise examined if "W. P. G." desires it.]

TIN MINES (BRITISH BURMAH.)

SIR,-The similarity of these mines to the Banca Tin Mines (Dutch settlement, India), as noticed in the Supplement to last week's Journal, which produce about (net) 1,000,000\(dots\) sterling per annum, induces me to give you a short statement of the tin mines in British Burmah, which are situated in the Heugia basin, and within easy communication with the important shipping ports of Moulmeni and Madras. These extracts are taken from the British Burmah Gazetts:—The principal source of the ore is, however, in extensive deposits of "stream tin," where the degradation of the previously existing source has produced a detritic gravel, broken up and washed down the slopes of the highest ground, and accumulated in all the flats and stream courses. So abundantly and so widely disseminated are these deposits that it may safely be said that from the parallel of the town of Ye, southward to the boundary of the British territories on the Pakchau river, or extending more than 4° of latitude—the places where, from the physical conformation of the ground, such deposits would be looked for—and where they do not occur are the exception to the general rule. In the upper part of the Lenya river the tinstone bed of gravel is 4 ft. thick, under 2 to 2½ ft. of sandy clay; and at Mourung, under a coating of a few inches to 2 ft. of clay and sand, with large blocks of quartz, we reach the tinstone bed or layer, and which is at least 5 ft. thick. In the Tenasserim district the tinstone layer varies from 4 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft. in thickness. In the Heuzai basin the tinstone is in places covered with a thick deposit of gravelly clay, sometimes 5 to 10 ft. thick, while in other places its surface comes up to the thin covering of soil.

With refesence to the quality of this ore, it is, on the whole, fully equal to the similar ores in Cornwall, and by the rude process of the ettlement, India), as noticed in the Supplement to last week's Journal,

thin covering of soil.

With refesence to the quality of this ore, it is, on the whole, fully equal to the similar ores in Cornwall, and by the rude process of the natives, produces from 30 to 40 per cent. of metal, and some as high as 60 per cent. With an endless supply of Indian and Chinese labour, it is anticipated these valuable deposits of tin will soon be worked with English energy, as there is no just reason why these deposits should not produce as good results as the celebrated Banca deposits, to which they are similar in every respect, and can command the cheapest labour in the world. The sale in London of about ½ ton of these ores netted over 50% per ton, after paying all expenses, &c.—Palmerston-buildings, London.

H. H. ROCHE.

A MINING TRUST-A SUGGESTION.

SIR.—Trusts, such as the Foreign and Colonial Government Trust, the Submarine Cables Trust, and the Share Investment Trust, have the Submarine Cables Trust, and the Share Investment Trust, have during the last few years become very favourite means of investment, as good interest is thereby obtained by the investors, while he incurs a minimum of risk. The principle of such trusts is undoubtedly sound, and is applicable wherever high interest is to be secured, but where risk must also be run. I venture to think, therefore, that a Mining Trust would be very acceptable to many of your readers, who like mines as an investment for their money, but who, like your humble servant, wish that the risk was less and the calls fewer. Many mines, as we all know, pay a very high rate of interest, from 10 to 20 per cent. on the present market prices, and hold out great promise of further improvement. Many, on the other hand, have as yet paid nothing, but continually make calls, and are to be purchased at a very low price, while there are others worked on the "limited" principle which neither make calls, nor as yet pay dividends.

by the property of the continuity made calls, and all the purchased at a very low price, while there are others worked on the ilmited" principle which neither make calls, nor as yet pay dividends.

It appears to me, therefore, that we have here excellent materials for a trust with a fair chance of large profits, and I feel confident that if a trust were now formed, now that all mining shares are selling below their real value, and that if a judicious selection in due proportion of dividend and progressive mines were made, thatmany persons would gladly avail themselves of it as an investment in preference to holding shares in one or two mines at their own risk, as they are now compelled to do. I would myself readily offer my own shares in eight mines, some dividend and some progressive, to the trustees in exchange for certificates in the trust. I am not myself a person of any influence in the mining world, nor would it attogether suit me, for private reasons, to get up a trust, or I think I should feel inclined to do my best to establish one. I, therefore, write to you in the hope that some of your readers who have influence and experience in the management of mines may act on this suggestion and establish a trust, and I will shortly explain the principles on which I think such a trust should be founded.

The trustees should be persons of good position and experience in the mining world, persons in whom the investors would have confidence. There are many gentlemen who already belong to managing committees of mines who are admirably adapted for trustees. I think three would be enough, with power for the certificate holders to elect two more as soon as the trust is formed. The capital should not be too large—say, not more than 100,000′, nor less than 50,000′. In the existing trusts the capitals are about 500,000′. In 1,000,000′. each, I think. The capital—say, 100,000′.—should be divided into three parts—one part 10,000′. In the restrict of the day, not more. The certificate should be and in the shape of a bonus i

and the calls, the latter should be paid from the reserve fund, the amount of which could be restored at the first opportunity, as above mentioned. It is to be expected the calls would rapidly decrease as the progressive mines would begin to pay dividends; and it is obvious that by the time all the certificates were paid off, or the trust wound up, as it might be made to last only for a limited time, a most valuable fund would remain for distribution among the late certificate holders, as most of the mines would have greatly increased in value.

I would suggest that the investments should be spread over as many mines as possible, and that not more than (say) 5000% should be invested in any one dividend mine, or more than 500% in any one non-dividend mine, and that not more than 1-20th part of any one non-dividend mine should be held under the trust. The trustees the state of a state of the state non-dividend mine, and that not more than 1-20th part of any one non-dividend mine should be held under the trust. The trustees should, of course, have power to vary investments so as to be able to sell, or even relinquish, undesirable shares, and invest in others, or add the proceeds of sale to the reserve fund to be ultimately distributed. I hold that a good reserve fund invested in some sound and easily available security is most desirable, and that it is even essential if shares in call-paying mines are held; and if some such plan as I have indicated above be adopted I feel no doubt that a most valuable and secure mining trustwould be constituted, and that such a trust would be most acceptable to your readers if instituted by men of experience who are well-known in connection with mines. If it should prove the success I expect, doubtless subsequent issues of the trust would be advisable.

I have written, Sir, at some length, but I hope you will find room for this letter in your next number, and that some gentleman of the class I have indicated will soon write to say a Trust is in course of formation.—Temple, Oct. 28.

A BARRISTER.

N. ENNOR'S GENERAL REMARKS ON STAMPING.

N. ENNOR'S GENERAL REMARKS ON STAMPING.

Sir.—Being on a tour through Ireland, Wales, and Anglesey, surveying mines (one was the celebrated Parys Mountain Mine), I did not see "Agent's" remarks (Oct. 12) on Terras Mine and stamps until my return. He to me appears rather a strange being, moving around us in the dark. At best we can get only a microscopic view of him, but that is quite enough to show his object. Had he attached his name honestly, he might have come out with a bright full-moon face. From the cross tenure of his letter, I am at a loss to unravel what he is, or what he means, as his remarks cut two ways. It is said to be Capt. Rogers out again; this I do not believe, as I feel confident he would have signed his name to what he wrote, as he did in his last. As to Capt. Teague adhering to the old drudge Cornish stamps, I take a different view of it from "Agent" and think that Capt. Teague is quite right in continuing to adhere to the old stamps until someone provides a stamps that can be erected at far less cost, and do more work.

Then, "Agent" comes out to show the tin contained in I ton of Terras stuff stamped to be 56 lbs. I happen to know something of the Terras tinstuff myself. It is admitted by all hands, and even by the managers themselves, that in contains only 7 lbs. to the ton. As a proof, we may calculate how long the 40-head stamps has been at work stamping that soft stuff. Say, 40 tons in 24 hours, for 300 days each year. I am not aware whether they work on Sundays, if so it would be 350 days. Then, how much tin have they sold? This will prove facts. Had "Agent" taken it up in this way he would have acted honestly and man-like between the company and the speculators in mines. To my idea, "Agent" had better keep on the dark side of the moon, or come out with an open face and fight his battle out fairly. That is the only way to get legitimate mining. Such men as "Agent" open the most deadly wounds in mines, and such as are beyond the power of all Cornish doctors, or even the best London ph

best London physicians, to heal.

I will next remark on the quantity of tin, "Agent" alludes to, that will be returned annually. I remember a doctor somebody working a mine near Padstow, when he reported that all his levels were full of ore, and that he could not get enough horses or machinery to draw it up. I asked him to be merciful, and have compassion upon those working other mines, not to draw it too fast, fearing he might do as they once did at Parys Mountain Mine—glut the market. "Agent" says they will raise 3750 tons of tin annually. If little mines like the Terras can raise tin at this rate, others would soon follow in the same wake, and tin would be marketless. A short time since some one showed up Virtuous Lady as a mine going to take precedence at the sampling of Devon Consols, and all other English mines, within 12 months. I now notice their last sampling was 7 tons. All such reports ulcerate even good mines. Are agents to take precedence at the sampling of Devon Consols, and all other English mines, within 12 months. I now notice their last sampling was 7 tons. All such reports ulcerate even good mines. Are agents tricks on mining all so glaring? If so, I fear Capt. Teague and all those holding paying mines are standing aghast at "Agent" and his reports.

his reports.

I next notice his remarks on stamping. This shows that his remarks are only what he surmises or dreams, or wilful falsehood, as neither he nor the public have yet a shade of proof as to what the stamps will do. They are untried. It may be a good thing; if so, it will be a lucky hit for the promoters. "Agent" says 40 heads will stamp 35,000 tons in 300 days. This appears a wonderful dream of his; but he is now in difficulties, as he can get only simpletons to swallow his hait.

will stamp 35,000 tons in 300 days. This appears a wonderful dream of his; but he is now in difficulties, as he can get only simpletons to swallow his bait.

In my last tour through Cornwall I visited all these new things that had the word "wonderful" attached to their tails. I took particular notice of new stamps. I have said before it is a move in the right direction; it has gained two essential points—that is, speed in erection, and speed with the heads. I think lighter heads will be a third point gained; but from all I saw nothing is yet gained in the actual cost of stamping of a ton of tinstuff. In fact, I came to the conclusion that it was costing more than with the old stamps; but there is room for improvement if we put up new stamps, which is so essentially necessary under the present price of tin. We must come into the field with stamps that are relieved of all possible complicated points, and relieved of friction as much as possible; they must be erected cheaply, do more work, and burn less coals. These points have been baffling all the Cornish engineers for the last century. We must now look for no improvement on the old stamps. The field is now open for contention between three or four of us with light-head stamps. We have each our hobby; the compressed air and the spring-stamps promoters oppose each other, and, I expect, each oppose me. They have each put up stamps on their own plans. I have not done so, but shall so soon as the turn of the days come. I have applications daily, but I cannot face winter storms to attend to the erection, which is so essential in such important business as new stamps erections; besides, the eye of the whole mining world is on us.

I must again turn to "Agent," to show up his fabulous remarks, first noticing that on my way back from Cornwall I stopped at Grampound Station on the Saturday night, to go and see the magic stamps

I must again turn to "Agent," to show up his fabulous remarks, first noticing that on my way back from Cornwall I stopped at Grampound Station on the Saturday night, to go and see the magic stamps on Monday morning. In the evening some mining men came into the inn; they were asked whether the magic stamps were at work at Terras; they replied it was, and working beautifully. I first thought it was all right, but it turned out to be only a sneer. On the Monday morning I drove to the mine to see this extraordinary stamps at work, when, to my surprise, I could find nothing but the the Monday morning I drove to the mine to see this extraordinary stamps at work, when, to my surprise, I could find nothing but the naked frame and the engines. On enquiry, a man sneeringly said the crows had carried it off on Sunday; and on looking round I could see nothing but two heads thrown out, neither could I see anything it had stamped, and only about two wheel-barrows full of ashes. I asked if it had ever worked. He said it had worked five or six portions of days, but it had fallen to pieces then. What a pity they had not kept someone there on Sunday to shoot the crows, as this to my knowledge is the second new trial stamps which have been carried off from the same spot under the same circumstances.

had not kept someone that can be accorded as which have been carried off from the same spot under the same circumstances.

I do not contend that either "Agent" or the public have as yet a shade of proof as to what the stamps have done, or what they will do. I can come to no other conclusion but that it will be wise in all we stamp promoters to employ no puffers, and to show only our leading points, then work the stamps, and the public will soon discover those that have good points.

To close this letter, I venture to ask the promoters of the air and strains stamps if they can gain any power out of compressed air or

a spring—i.e., will 90 lbs. of steam increase air-power to 100 lbs. by acting on compressed air, or on a spring on compressed air, or on a spring, or will it take 110 lbs. of

steam to get 100 lbs. effective power out of compressed airor spring?

It is in these points we differ.

N. Ennor. is in these points we differ. St. Teath, Camelford, Oct. 29.

PRACTICAL MINING STAMPS.

PRACTICAL MINING STAMPS.

Sir.—The exceedingly kind manner in which you have noticed my stamps has brought me many letters full of questions, several of which the writers desire to see answered through the Journal. Nearly all enquire which is the best, round stamps or square ones, and which are the most profitable to use. Now, there can be but one opinion that a square stamp will do nearly double that of a round one of the same diameter, and more so now than ever, as you can have a grate opposite each face of the stamp, and thus give three times more space than formerly. What is really wanted to do the most work is a square foot, a square head, and a round shank, so that they can be turned round at pleasure without stopping. This arrangement was shown in the illustrations of my stamps you published in the Supplement to the Mining Journal of Oct. 19.

Another very common question is not so ersily answered, and that is, how much should each stamp do in 24 hours. Now, that depends entirely on the weight of the stamp and the nature of the stuff to be crushed; for instance, a stamp weighing only 4 cett, will do more work in some friable stuff than one of 6 cett, will do in hard tinstone, and therefore it requires the practical knowledge of the mining engineer to say what is the best weight, but it is quite impossible to lay down any rule as to quantity. There is much to be said with regard to the greatly increased grate space that can now be used, but it also depends very much on the fineness of the grates themselves; a grate with 120 holes to the inch will let through nearly double the quantity of stuff that will pass one with 160 holes to the inch, so that there are so many things to be taken into consideration that there is a great difficulty in giving a satisfactory answer except—after actual practice with the particular ore. As to whether I will license companies to use such portions of my patent as their agents may select, will you permit me to say that I shall throw no obstacles in the way, and will even meet result of which you will learn hereafter.

James-street, Old-street, Oct. 31.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THEIR RELATION TO MINING.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THEIR RELATION TO MINING. Sir,—To a constant reader of your valuable Journal it is impossible not to be affected by the anomalies of mining, both as relates to foreign and home enterprises. Your reports of the meetings of the various companies, and the facts brought out in the discussions which take place on these occasions are, or ought to be, fraught with instruction to all parties concerned—especially those whose lot it is to suffer pecuniarily, not only from their own, but very frequently from the errors of others. What a striking contrast there too often is between the inaugural anticipations and the experienced results, and how soon the jubilations of a too hopeful expectancy subside, and regretful feelings take their place. I have previously enquired, through the columns of the Journal, if mining is of that peculiar nature that its prospects must always belie the results. If the results of certain indications, or what in theory are esteemed as such, are found in practice the reverse of what was predicted concerning them, nothing could be easier than the corrections of such errors; all that would be necessary is to espouse the converse of the conclusions arrived at, no matter from what propositions they may have been laid down. If the logical results of a theory are found to be invariably reversed when submitted to a practical solution, the probability is that such a theory is either ill constructed, improperly understood, or erroneously applied; and if certain physical features bability is that such a theory is either ill constructed, improperly understood, or erroneously applied; and if certain physical features popularly esteemed in theory the harbingers or index of other things are found in practice to be unreliable as guides in any important and expensive enterprise, an enquiry ought immediately to take place as to whether the supposed principles upon which it purported to rest were radically wrong, or merely not properly understood. In natural science fundamental principles cannot be neglected with impunity; no more can they be misconstrued, as all ignorance concerning them, whether arising from culpable negligence or from sheer inability, is equally dangerous and disastrous. It is an important question—are first principles at all respected? nay, are they understood, or, in a large number of cases, even recognised or admitted? And in the construction of theories concerning the phenomena of rocks and vein formations are the laws which govern in mitted? And in the construction of theories concerning the phenomena of rocks and vein formations are the laws which govern in that realm of nature consulted. Theory to merit respect, or to be worthy of being so called, should repose upon facts as a basis of truth, generally consonant with the thing to which it relates, and for the promotion of which it was especially constructed.

If the question were proposed to me, Are those galling disappointments so frequently occurring unavoidably incident to mining? my

ments so frequently occurring unavoidably incident to mining? my answer would most unhesitatingly be, Assuredly not. And if I were further interrogated as to the prevailing source of the evil I should be compelled to reply that impulse was in far too many cases blindly followed and implicitly obeyed, instead of intelligently exercising the reason, and acting according to its dictates. I shall not affirm, much less contend, that man is equal in the present state of human knowledge to penetrate, à priori, the realm of nature known as the mineral kingdom, or that the most extended and comprehensive experience can qualify its subjects to foresee and guard against all the resources incident to an enterprise, the principles of which are necessarily so involved and obscure. But what I shall assert and contend for is, they may in a much more general sense be so far anticipated as to provide in the most ample manner for their occurrence, and to prevent the violence of their collision with other things with which they may be associated, and the ill effects which would result therefrom if not promptly apprehended and provided against, and in a manner so as to be made to appear as if proceeding, not only in the natural order of events, but appreciatively as auxiliaries in more intimate or remote relations.

not only in the natural order of events, but appreciatively as auxiliaries in more intimate or remote relations.

It is an error injuriously operative to mining to ascribe to it failures which could only have resulted from ignorance of its natural laws and general practice. It may here be replied interrogatively what human forethought and experience can never guard against, the sudden falling off of lodes in their pruductiveness. It will, of course, be at once conceded that such a contingency can never be prevented, yet at the same time it will not, I presume, be contended that something in practice apparently akin to prevention may not be had recourse to. The concealment of unfavourable features the progress of mining, and all their injurious effects, reduces them the progress of mining, and all their injurious effects, reduces them as though they did not exist, and this, be it observed, by merely respecting general instead of partial views of the nature and capacity of mines and individual lodes, provided only that mining upon the merits is the object, and enlightened experience directs the opera-tions. In the earlier stages of mining local geological facts have very much to do with its success, and should, therefore, be closely examined and properly understood. Rocks, and the condition of rocks, are similarly congenial to metalliferous deposits as the quality of the soil on the surface is concenial or otherwise to the error sucrocks, are similarly congenial to metalliferous deposits as the quality of the soil on the surface is congenial or otherwise to the germ, sue or the soil on the surface is congenial or otherwise to the germ, sustenance, growth, and full development of vegetable life. In the progress of mining passing from its infant periods, that of its juvenality, onwards in progressive development to a point and period where its merits are recognised, and its position concurrently established, nothing can be easier than from the advanced exploratory points to determine within certain limitations the prospective as well as the intrinsic value of element any wince heaveners transice. But if a intrinsic value of almost any mines, however extensive. But if so plain and obvious a duty is neglected from whatever cause, or be not properly understood, as must be admitted to be the case—to obviate severest censure—and mining necessarily obscure to all, not excepting the most enlightened and experienced practical men, what wonder is it that glowing enthusiasm should so often be quenched by chilling disappointments.

is it thatglowing enthusiasm should so often be quenched by chilling disappointments.

It is surprising that the principles and practice of mining should be so rarely understood by one and the same person at this advanced period of time; or, in other words, that where its principles are theoretically recognised their practical conditions. theoretically recognised their practical application to sussess should be so generally misunderstood. Why theory a

tice should not be equally harmonious in their relations to mining as in any other experimental industry or enterprise I can only account for from the fact that they have not hitherto been sufficiently respected as two intimate and inseparable parts of the same thing, and from the mutual jealousies of scientific, or would be scientific, and their analagous class of practical men.

From certain points of view theory appears to be more symetrical and better defined than practice, whilst from other points of view, it must be admitted, practice takes precedence of and infinitely transcends the theory. This peculiar state of things, no doubt, arises from imperfection of knowledge in respect of either or both theory and practice.—Liskeard, Oct. 27.

ROBERT KNAPP.

PATENT SELF-ACTING ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.

PATENT SELF-ACTING ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.

Sir,—As you are aware, it is some years since we moved in the matter of the introduction of Self-Acting Dressing Machinery (in conjunction with Mr. George Green, of Aberystwith, and Mr. Josiah Remfry, of Dolgelly), and took out patents to secure the right to manufacture and use the Self-Acting Jigger. I was instrumental in forming an influential company in Glasgow, to purchase these patents, to secure improvements as they were made, and to expend money in the erection of machinery to prove the merits of the system. Mr. Robert Girdwood, of Edinburgh, had the judgment to see the merits of the system, and the enterprise to adopt it in his several mines in Cardiganshire, and from small beginnings the machinery has been largely adopted, and is now being recognised to be far in advance of the old system, and most necessary for the profitable prosecution of mines.

I have seen various communications in the Journal, from different contributors, on the subject of Self-Acting Dressing Machinery, and I have felt obliged to them for furthering our cause; but I have not thought it proper hitherto to take up my pen to advocate it, until I was prepared with deeds, which avail more than words, and these, through the exertions of Mr. George Green, of Aberystwith, we have accomplished. It is true that some insinuations have been made against some unmentioned individuals who professed to have patents for Self-Acting Machinery, but these have not provoked me to retaliation, nor will they, until decided aggressions have been made against the rights of our company, which have been so dearly bought. Our patents are six in number, and cover not only the details but the whole in combination; and the results, as now shown in practice, are confessed to be marvellous. We do not charge any annual royalty on the most moderate terms, and to which no one can find exception.

Patentees are sometimes looked upon with jealousy, but I hope we do not deserve this, but that the excellence of the machinery

do not deserve this, but that the excellence of the machinery will satisfy all who order it, and that a company of gentlemen who have had the enterprise to launch out their money in perfecting machinery for such a purpose are well entitled to a fair remuneration for their trouble. As yet they have had none, but as the machinery is now perfected, and may be seen in full work at various places, I thinkit is high time that I should place the matter markedly before the public, and invite their co-operation. Mr. George Green, our engineer, is thoroughly skilled in all the details of the machinery, and has erected it at various mines. It has been adopted at Allt-y-Crib, Great Darren, Gertrude (Bodcoll), Ella, Esgair Mwyn, Bronfloyd, Florida, and Blaen Caelan Mines, in Cardiganshire; the Van and Rhoswydol Mines, in Montgomeryshire; Caldbeck Fells and Greenside, in Cumberland; Talargoch, in Flint; the London Mines, in Yorkshire; Champion and Gourock, in Scotland; Glasdir (copper), in Merioneth; Crelake, New Victoria, and Glasgow Caradon, in Devon and Cornwall; lead and blende mines in Sardinia, gold mines in Australia and South America—in part or in whole, and orders are pouring in. Any lead, blende, copper, or sulphur ores that pass through the crusher with gangue are at once classified and separately dressed, at a minimum cost, without the intervention of hand-labour. The famous Greenside Mines have adopted the system in its entirety, and have ordered their old

at once classified and separately dressed, at a minimum cost, without the intervention of hand-labour. The famous Greenside Mines have adopted the system in its entirety, and have ordered their old floors to be torn out and new ones to be laid down, with great success. I send you samples of the clean ore and waste taken from seven different jiggers, that you may be able to show them to any enquirers; and I also give certificate from the head agent, Capt. Taylor:—

"Oct. 2.—The Patent Jiggers which you have erected at Greenside Mine are giving great satisfaction. The separation which they make is complete, the saving both in ore and labour will please everyone, and there is no doubt that the new system must supersede the old in all places where these advantages are desired.—GREENSIDE MINE COMPANY, T. T."

The Talargoch Mining Company, in Flint, have also adopted the system in part, and here is their certificate:—

"Oct. 18.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of the Patent Welsh Jiggers erected by you at this mine. Their efficiency in saving of labour out perfect separation are giving unmixed satisfaction, and are well worth the attention of all concerned in dressing ores.—WM. SMITH, Secretary."

The London Company have ordered seven jiggers for their Caldberry Mines, and they are being erected; the result, we believe, will be that they will adopt the system in all their mines.

I need say no more, but that all enquiries will be answered by Mr. George Green, of Aberystwith, or by myself. Mr. Green is prepared to conduct any parties who may visit Cardiganshire to inspect the system in full work, at Gertrude Mine (near Devil's Bridge), Great Darren, &c., and will also give designs, prices, and specifications for the dressing of any kind of one Darren, &c., and will also give designs, prices, and specifications for the dressing of any kind of ores.

T. CURRIE-GREGORY, C.E., F.G.S., Secretary.

St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Oct. 30.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN EASTERN AUSTRALIA

SIR,-Seeing in the columns of the Mining Journal but little in-

SIR,—Seeing in the columns of the Mining Journal but little information as to the recent mineral discoveries in the eastern Australian colonies, and thinking that further particulars concerning them will be interesting to your readers, and possibly of advantage to those who are interested in tin and copper, we send the following for insertion in your columns, if considered worthy of the space.

We will first speak of Tix. This mineral has been found in great abundance in the alluvial deposits in nearly all the small streams on each side of the range of hills dividing the eastern from the western waters, between Liverpool Plains and the Darling Downs, a distance of about 200 miles. The quality of the ore averages 70 per cent. It is generally found in a stratum of earth from 2 to 6 ft. thick, which yields from ½1b. to sometimes as high as 101b. to the dish. Where systematic operations have been carried on it has been found that six men will procure about 1 ton of tin per week, and frequently more—of course, in good ground. And as the value of the ore on the ground may be taken at 60% to 70% per ton, and the rate of wages from 50s. to 60s. per week only, it can easily be seen how profitable this industry must be.

One gentleman (a Mr. Christian) now employs 100 Chinese, and his net profit exceeds 100% per week. The land was selected in blocks of 20 acres each and upwards, upon the payment of 5s. per acre only, and these selections cannot be purchased for less than 10% to 20% per acre now, notwithstanding their great number.

The Government of the colony of Queensland have recently issued

The Government of the colony of Queensland have recently issued fresh regulations, restricting the size of each selection to a quarter fresh regulations, restricting the size of each selection to a quarter of on acre—in fact, putting a stop to speculative selections. This regulation will add considerably to the value of the land already taken up. A very large number of public companies, probably above 100, have been formed for the purpose of working tin lands, with capitals averaging (say) 10,000. Most of these are now only comencing operations. The great difficulty they will all have to contend with will be the want of water for sluicing. The richest deposits being nearly all at the heads of small creeks, it will only be during about six months of the year that active operations can be carried on, unless some other system than sluicing comes into vogue.

during about six months of the year that active operations can be carried on, unless some other system than sluicing comes into vogue. Although many fine specimens of lode tin have been brought into town, yet nothing has yet been done to open out any of the lodes reported to have been discovered, the prevailing opinion being that while stream tin exists in such enormous quantities it would be foolish to touch the lodes. Tin has also been discovered at the base of the Snowy Mountains, near the Murray river, and is believed to exist in paying quantities in all the creeks from Adelong to Tuntarunto, a distance of about 100 miles. The ore is not equal in quantities. This discovery is quite recent.

tities. This discovery is quite recent.

COPPER.—This mineral has long been known to exist in colonies, but recently the most marvelous discoveries have

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made. From what is now known, it appears that in the western districts of New South Wales alone there are three districts extremely rich for copper. The first is the here well-known Cober lode, or lodes, situate about 500 miles inland from Sydney, and about 80 miles from the navigable river Darling. The original mine (Cober) was opened up about 16 months since by a company who have only called up 1200% from the shareholders, and who had at their first annual meeting about 7000% to the credit of their profit and loss account. Their 10% shares are now worth 250%. The lode is about 5% twide, of 30 per cent. ore, payable from the surface downwards, and it has been traced for a distance of about 12 miles.

The second we will speak about is the Peabody lode. This is excessed by rich, containing native copper in large quantities, but it

and it has been traced for a distance of about 12 miles.

The second we will speak about is the Peabody lode. This is extremely rich, containing native copper in large quantities, but it has not yet been proved to any great extent.

The third consists of a series of lodes situate around a place known as the Low Flat, about 12 miles from Bathurst, to within 5 miles of which place a railway has recently been completed. These lodes are of great extent, being sometimes as much as 40 ft. wide at the outcrop. The ore is not very rich, seldom more than 15 per cent, but coal being not far away, in great abundance, it is believed that operations will be more profitable here than in any other district. There are about 40 mines opened in this locality.

Queensland is still richer in copper than New South Wales. The Peak Downs Mine is well known in England. This property has recently paid a dividend for six months of 75 per cent. on the nominal capital. There are also a series of mines near the port of Mary-borough—the Mount Perry, the Normanby, the Boolboonda, and many others, which have long been in high estimation here. The Mount Perry Mine recently declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, when only 12 months old.

A series or exceedingly rich mines have recently been opened near the port of Gladstone. These will soon be in active operation. I enclose for your information a report we recently received of one known as Carraboo, to work which a capital of 30,000. has recently been subscribed.

We will not now refer to gold as not likely to interest your

subscribed.

been subscribed.

We will not now refer to gold, as not likely to interest your readers, although by far the most promising of our mineral recourses, the more so as producing an article not likely to become at any time a drug in the market.—Sydney, Sept. 3.

LITTLE AND PILL.

adrug in the market.—Sydney, Sept. 3.

Report of the Carraboo (Copper) Mine.—The mine is on the east boundary of a section of 54 acres of purchased land granted to Francis Flanigan, stated at Carraboo Creek, on the Kroombit run, and about 95 miles from Gladsons. Theore is grey carbonates, cropping out on the surface for about 29 chains along the length of the section, and underlying nearly due north about 45°. The lote is open to view in two of the shafts, shown as I and 2 in plan, and commences at the surface about 11n. thick, and gradually widens to 3 ft. These shafts are about 187°. apart. Other shafts have been sunk, but not down into the lode, but by going deeper the lode will be reached at greater depths, or can soon be cut by driving at the present depths, as shown in the plan. The furnace is substantially built, and in good order, of good fire-bricks, made from the best of fire-clay, obtained within 8 miles of the works. Several samples of the ore have been tested, showing from 18 to 30 per cent. of pure copper.

J. and F. FLANIGAN.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY.

SIR,-I am an old shareholder of the above company, and live in the country: my only information as to its existence is from the daily variable quotations of its shares in the papers. The directors have held no meetings for nearly two years, and no information of have held no meetings for nearly two years, and no information of a definite kind can be got from the secretary. A year and an half age the Chairman in a circular informed the shureholders that if they supported him and the then board, he had an offer from Mr. Fell, or somebody else, to make a railway without any re-construction of the company, and without asking the shreholders for any further capital. Bix months after, we had another report from him, saying that arrangements and contracts had been made with a good from of contractors, that the railway company would shortly be published, and cuttoning us not to part with our states at the then price, for twelve months after that we have had only rumours and unofficial statements that the project was in the hands, I think, of, one after another, all the eminent firms of contractors and great financial houses in England, but still nothing was done except the large dealing in the shares, resulting in, I dare say, profit to those who knew how matters progressed.

great financial houses in England, but still nothing was done except the large dealing in the shares, resulting in, I dare say, profit to those who knew how matters progressed.

Two months ago, however, we had an authoritative circular from the Chairman, stating that this time contracts or tenders had been arranged with the great contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Co., and Barnett and Galc, and that an eminent firm of merchants in the City would bring out the new railway company under their ausples, which would make it certain of success. Hearing nothing further, and seeing another fall in the shares, I wrote a few days ago to my brother, and now I have that the whole project is once more postponed, and this time on the serious gounds that the campany's "title" to its property is not only doubted, but that, owing to previous complications, it has no authority to enter into arrangements proposed by the new company. I recollect some eight years ago that one of the Quebrada boards (this company has had some six boards during its ten years of existence) was actually turned out of office on the very question of the title, and their successed in getting a proper title.

Unless, therefore, the directors have simplified the stages of investigation, which as sensible business men it is to be hoped they have done, I am afraid, judging from our previous experience, we may have as long to wait as we have hitherto waited for "the realisation of the enormous wealth of our mines," so often promised, so long deferred. As I hear of other difficulties as well as the title, ought not the directors to call the shareholders together, and fully explain the present position of matters?—Oct. 25.

T. W.

SOUTH AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

retors to call the snareholders together, and fully explain the present position of matters?—Oct. 25.

SOUTH AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—This morning's post brought me the directors' statement of accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending Aug. 31, accompanied by Mr. David Parry's report to the Chairman and directors, he having since his elevation to the board, at their request, visited the company's mines in Nevada.

Living, as I do, at a remote distance from London it is, therefore, more than probable I shall not be able to be present at the ineeting to be held on the 6th proxime, and I therefore venture to offer a few remarks and suggestions thereon. But before proceeding to do so I would say I am sure the shareholders in this remarks and recommendations. Take first, then, what he says respecting to the study of the state of the state of the first, then, what he says respecting to the state of the state of the first, then, what he says respecting South Aurora Mine, and what do we find? Why, as follows:—In the opinion of Mr. Goodfellow, in which I concur, there are no indications to justify any considerable outlay." Then, following this, in his general remarks, he says (after suggesting that fresh powers be taken by the company for the purpose of purchasing new properties, as well as to enable them to lease any part or parts of their present property, in the meantime the company can lease the South Aurora Mine at a royalty. While in Nevada I received an ofter from an elligible, substantial man, one of the most experienced miners of Treasure Hill, to take the South Aurora."

Now, if this be so, why should we hastily part with any portion of our property (especially the South Aurora and the property, when, as opposed to the previously expressed opinions of both Mr. Goodfellow and Mr. Parry, we have a man, whom Mr. Parry himself designates as "eligible and substantial, and one of the most experienced miners of Treasure Hill, positively making the offer to Mr. Parry himself designates as "eligible and

SOUTH AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY. SOUTH AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Sin,—The directors of this company have issued their annual report to the shareholders, from which it appears that during the year ending Aug. 31, 1872, the total
revenue of the mines, from silver produced, 16,147. 3s. 4d.; rent of lower tunnel,
sill. 2s. 3d. 4s. 16, 48.1. 5s. 7d.
to which may be added the sum of 11,812. 2s. 3d. taken from the funds provided
by the vendors for exploration, making together the sum of 28,453. 7s. 10d.
The expenditure for the year was as follows:—For stores, 3996. 12s. 3d.; salaries
and wages at mines and for explorations, 14,760. 1s. 5d.; sundry charges for home
management (thoulding 2000, directors fees) 3084. 6s. 4d.; wood, 1683. 18s. 10d.;
water, 1403. 7s. 8d.; general charges and charges on bullion, 2861. 3s. 3d.; haul-

ing, 708l. 18s. 7d.; law charges, 783l. 7s. 3d.; other charges (including 1110l. 7s. paid for diamond drill), 2788l. 18s. 2d.; and for interest, exchange, and commission, 478l. 2s. 9d.; making the total expenditure 33,088l. 1s. 5d.

The resources for working and exploring mines are:—Stores on hand, 3378l. 14s.; office furniture, 9ll. 6s.; diamond drill, valued at 999l. 9s. 4d.; sundry debtors, 290,748l. 4s. 6d.; total, 26,438l. 4s. 8d. But from this must be deducted sundry accounts owing, 2140l. 3s. 11d.; leaving available for working and exploring the mine the sum of 28,312l. 9s. 9d.

This is the report of a silver mining company which is scarcely two years in existence, and for which the vendors obtained 400,000l. by the sale of the mine and premium on shares. True, the vendors gave back 40,000l. to be expended on explorations, but what is that in so large a sum given for such a mine. The director regret to be compelled to state that they have not received any further communication from Mr. Metville Attwood, on the faith of the accuracy of whose report the property was sold to the company.

I am a faid that nothing now can save the company from the entire loss of their money, but what the parties who have by their mismanagement, or worse, brought this great loss upon the shareholders are still to retain their confidence will be seen at the annual meeting, which takes place on Nov. 6.

D. MACMILLAN.

Stirting-road, Glasgow, Oct. 31.

THE ECLIPSE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ECLIPSE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I find contained in the Supplement to last week's Journal a letter from the Eclipse Gold Mine, signed Jas. Polkinghorne. I know that gentleman well; he is known by a great many—in fact, he is well known in this part of the country. A great many of your readers in Cornwall will not be surprised at seeing ancil a letter from him. It is said that a tree is known by its fruits, and it is true in his case.

Mr. Polkinghorne speaks in his letter about faith without works; that is a doctrine he should have practised years ago. I think he is one who believes in that doctrine. He don't believe much in work; but the truth is, the little practised by him through life has been the wrong sort, and it is following him, and will follow him through life; had that letter been written by a man of note, a man whose word could be relied on—I say had that letter been written by a man in whom the public generally had the least confidence—I would enter into details; but knowing the man, knowing a little of his career, especially while he was engaged in the tin smelting business at Angarrack, I think it would be better to spend one's time in reading the "New York Ledger," the "Laddes' Companion," or any other companion, so long as it is an honest one, than in answering letters from him.

JOHN TAMBLYN.

St. Agnes, Cornwall, Oct. 29.

RRAZILIAN MINES

BRAZILIAN MINES.

BRAZILIAN MINES.

BRAZILIAN MINES.

BRAZILIAN MINES.

SIE,—The absence of Mr. Haymen seems to have been an excellent motive for making him the scapegoat at the Taquaril meeting last week, but, I should like to ask, are some of his colleagues dealing more righteously with the shareholders in the other Brazilian mines with which he was connected? Have we any reasonable ground for hope that these companies will not also come to grief? After paying our managing director's expenses to Brazil and back (as we have no doubt had to do), has he thought fit to impart to us the result of the inspection of the mines? Two reports only came from him while out there—General Brazilian and Rossa Grande— and these, we were told on his return, were not intended for the edification of shareholders. Of Anglo-Brazilian, Don Pedro, and other mines we have heard nothing, and are likely to hear nothing, notwithstanding the depressing accounts which come by every mail. Meeting the shareholders publicly he evidently has no taste, and the impossibility of eliciting any information from him at the office is too frequently manifested. Usually he "is not in town," or "is particularly engaged," or "is out, and it is uncertain when he wilt return."

Brazilian mine shares are now unsaleable, and is lift to be wondered at when the management is in such hands? The directors act as if they were all powerful, and their position of trust not in the control of the shareholders. Only when fresh cardial is required is any insight given into the affairs of our companies. Their point carried the directors can retire within their official reticence. But surely such a state of things cannot last.

A Shareholder in the Brazilian Mines.

Oct. 20.

cital is required is any insight given into the affairs of our companies. Their point carried the directors can retire within their official reticence. But surely such a state of things cannot last.

A SHARHOLDER IN THE BRAZILIAN MINES.
Oct. 29.

NORTH AMERICA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Since the publication of my letter, in the Supplement to the Journal of Aug. 31, complaining that the shareholders had been kept completely in the dark regarding their property (the North America Gold Mine) ever since its purchase by the company in December, 1871, the directors have issued a circular, dated Sept. 20, in which they state that "six bars of gold have been received, and that the expenditure for current expenses, &c., has been mainly met from the earnings of the mine." They do not tell us, however, the value of the bars, whether worth 100, or 10001,, or what it is proposed to do with the proceeds; nor are we informed whether the "six bars" are the product of gravel taken from the mine since it became our property in December last, or of gravel previously raised from it, and which the directors purchased. These are points of real interest, which the shareholders had a right to know, but the directors, with their characteristic retirence, have withheld the information. They omit also to tell us what has been dense at the mine since taking possession of it in March last up to Aug. 28, the date of Mr. Morgun's letter attached to the circular. In the latter was are itold it is true that "two inducendal shareholders (whose names even are withheld) have gone to California and obtained permission to examine the mine, and that the result of their investigation will, doubless, be valuable and interesting: but, admitting for a moment that these two gentlement are disinterested and competent judges of the state of matters at the new leaves and the state of matters at the new leaves and the state of matters at the new leaves and the state of matters at the new leaves and the state of matters at the new leaves and the state of mat

AMERICAN "MINES" FOR ENGLISH CAPITALISTS,

THE PROVIDENCE MINES.

-My attention has been drawn to a letter in the Supplement to the Journal of last week, wherein it is stated that the Providence Mines are poor, and that to pay costs and give the dividend at their last quarterly meeting recourse was had to the assistance

dence Mines are poor, and that to pay costs and give the dividend at their last quarterly meeting recourse was had to the assistance of ten underground men in the tin-dressing department by nightin to ther words, extra efforts had to be used. Now, with regard to the merits of the mines it is not within my province to interfere, but in the interests of Carniary mining and matters pertaining thereto. I shall deem it a favour to be allowed to address the province to interfere, but in the interests of Carniary and the mining and matters pertaining thereto. I shall deem it a favour to be allowed to address the province of the province

was not what it actually amounted to by 2!. per ton, in which case credit would be taken for a state of things which did not exist; while in another case, were every item was charged under its right and proper head, the dressing cost would appear greater, while it was actually considerably less, ending, as it must clearly be seen, in the award of merit being rendered a counterfeit.

MINER.

NEW ROSEWARNE, AND "ARGUS."

SIR,-Less than half an eye would enable me thoroughly to un-

Sir.—Less than half an eye would enable me thoroughly to understand, and to write a comprehensive report upon the animus and the object of your correspondent who signs himself "Common Sense," but I shall content myself with a very few remarks.

When we write or speak of a mine being fairly worked, we understand by the tern that it is not being exhausted, but that ore ground is opened out monthly equal to that which is taken away. The reserves of a mine are like the balance at a man's bankers beyond his ordinary requirements to be drawn uncomprehently.

ground is opened out monthly equal to that which is taken away. The reserves of a mine are like the balance at a man's bankers beyond his ordinary requirements, to be drawn upon when there is any temporary falling off in ordinary resources, and then to be again added to as soon as possible.

And in my Notes on New Rosewarne I wrote that the agents could, from the then prospects of the mine, "fairly" (and I put the word in italies) return 15 tons of tin per mouth.

Your correspondent, ignoring all new ground opened or discoveries of any kind made in the different levels as they are cleared, would have the shareholders to believe that 50 tons of tin per quarter would exhaust the mine in 12 months!

Let me add here that I went to the mine, at the special request of several large shareholders, to ascertain, as far as I could, its true position and prospects. Two or three days before my visit a shareholder who occompanied me had unknown to me sent his confidential agent underground to report fully upon it, and advise him generally as to its prospects for the future. After I had been at the mine some time, had examined the old plans, &c., and had finished my own notes, my companion handed me, for the first time, his confidential report, and it fully confirmed the information I had obtained from the agents.

The conclusions we then came to in regard to the future of the mine were these:—If a clean book were made at the October meeting, and the agent could sell 45 tons of tin before the January meeting, there would be a profit of about 500/. After December the costs would be very materially reduced, and 15 tons of tin, at the price it then was, would give 500/. per month profit, equal to 6000/. a-year, or nearly 20 per cent. on the price of shares. The mine, however, is subject to sudden bunches of rich ore, which may occasionally give good bonuses besides.

As to the remark of "Common Sense" that I wished the public

good bonuses besides.

As to the remark of "Common Sense" that I wished the public to believe New Rosewarne was "a better and safer investment than Treleigh Wood," it is a pure invention of the writer; the words do not once occur throughout my Notes,

ARGUS.

TIN MINING IN DEVON.

SIR,—Ancient miners—the Phoenicians, Romans, and why not as well add Druids—knew tin, and where to find it. The traces of these antique burrowers of Mother Earth are still visible from Dartmoor to the Land's End, where, it may be presumed, Neptune with his mighty hand stayed their speculative grubbing, and turned them back to work again from ages to ages, and ages to come, the velns and beds of ore they discovered. The announcement of a new mine, therefore, must not be assumed to be other than the regeneration of, perhaps, a very old one, notwithstanding the captain pronounces it to be in "virgin ground," and to the right thinker such an announcement is not always a recommendation, for the richest mines have proved under where the ancient miners wrought to the extent of their inadequate means, the backs of the lodes, making discoveries only for more modern machinery and art to develope. These ancient workings for the seem to predominate on lodes in proximity to clean, this is exemplified by the workings on the backs of the lodes in contiguity with the great clean course that links the masses of granite of Dartmoor to that of Cornwall, which run of mineral ground promises to prove itself worthy of a rank among the richest districts for tin discovered.

One little mine—the Gem—is worthy of notice, which from the back of the adit only has returned some 2000, worth of tin within the last 18 months. This mine is now in the hands of a company, who have breated machinery for more extensive workings and development. The sett to the east is the property of Mr. Henry Spry, who has placed it in the hands of Mr. C. F. Collom, mining engineer, of Tavistock, to promote a company to work it vigorously, and who has commenced driving a deep adit cross-cut, which will come in under those ancient extensive open workings above referred to. The features which guarantee the success of tils undertaking over others are summed up in few words, it being in this sett that the productive lodes of the Gem converge into one great mass, comi Ancient miners—the Phœnicians, Romans, and why not as

THE GREAT CARMELS POINT COPPER AND SULPHUR MINES.

THE GREAT CARMELS POINT COPPER AND SULPHUR MINES.

SIR,—Operations in these mines having been suddenly suspended about four years ago, owing to Crown proceedings against the then lessee, great satisfaction is now generally felt by those acquainted with facts that Mr. Edmund Spargo, of Llanerchymedd, formerly the manager of these mines, has been selected by the Lord of the Manor, amongst various applicants, as lessee of these valuable and extensive mines, which are situated about 7 miles west of the famous Parys Mountain Copper Mines, and on the same productive lodes, and are also the most extensively developed mines in Anglesey (omitting the Parys and Mona). Their exact situation is at the Carmels Point, on the north-east side of Holyhead Bay, in St. Georges Channel; and a reference to the Geological Survey, sheet No. 78, will show that the run of the main lodes, as also the geological characteristics in these and the Parys Mines for Mesers. John Taylor and Sons, after dialing the lodes and workings in these mines, assert that their general bearings are identical. Several productive lodes are laid open, and on one of the main lodes and awings in these mines, assert that their general bearings are identical. Several productive lodes are laid open, and on one of the main lodes and workings in these mines, assert that their general bearings are identical. Several productive lodes are laid open, and on one of the main lodes and workings in these mines, assert that their general bearings are identical. Several productive lodes are laid open, and on one of the main lodes and with grown the seven productive lodes are laid open, and on one of the main lodes and with grown the seven productive lodes are laid open, and on one of the main lodes and aid the seven which as been driven, which is upwards of 500 yards long; and one of the crown of the seven which are such that the seven with the adult of the large quantities of green carhonate of copper deposited on the walls of the lode; this lode varies from 20 to 30 ft. in

practical knowledge in mining matters.

May this enterprising undertaking prove as successful to Mr. Edmund Spargo as all his previous undertakings. He has been very fortunate in finding new mines and re-working old ones, all of which have proved to be successful; and the thanks of the miners, as well as others, at least in the counties of Carnarron and Anglescy, are due to this enterprising gentleman, through whose instrumentality, and by whose perseverance and energy, so many persons are now so profitably employed, whilst the intrinsic value of the Great Carmels Point Copper Mine (assuming its lottes and deposits of rich copper to be identical with those worked for 100 years on the Parys Mountain) may be measured by a simple reference to the returns of copper, "to many millions of pounds sterling" in value, made by the Parys and Mona Mines, offering a noble prize in store for those who are fortunate enough to partake thereof as partners in this sound commercial undertaking.

TURAL.

owing to the expense incurred in erecting a stamping-engine, laying out dressing-floors, and forking the mine to bottom; but when this outiny is completed, which will shortly be the case, the mine can be worked cheaply, as the water charges are light, and the ground is not expensive work.

Cumborne, Oct. 30.

Purser of New Rosewarne.

TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

SIM,—For the credit of legitimate mining, and from regard for the inexperienced, I would request the insertion of these few lines in your valuable Journal.

During the last two or three years a whole cloud of advertisements and advertisement letters (inserted apparently regardless of expense) appeared in various journals, giving magnificent rose-coloured pictures of the enormous wealth of three nines. Other journals, again, commented on them; even Panch (lift idd not make a profit from them) at least made amusement for its readers out of them. One way and another they thus obtained a greater notoriety than, perhaps, any mines of our time. Need I say that this trio of mines were the "King," the "Queen," and the "Virtuous Lady"—names that became as familiar as household words from one end of the country to another.

time. Need I say that this trio of mines were the "King," the "Queen," and the "Virtuous Lady"—names that became as familiar as household words from one end of the country to another.

The first-born of this remarkable trio—the "Virtuous Lady"—was represented rich in copper, with sitter. The Devon Great Consols (the most successful mine, perhaps, on record) was "baby in long clothes to what the Virtuous Lady would be i" The public were affectionately advised to purchase shares at hundreds per cent. premium, and many (good innocent souls) gave ready ear to the voice of the charmer. The next-born of this wealthy family was the "Queen," ushered into the world with still greater pomp and parade. If a "bunch of copper, that base metal, had proved so attractive, what might be expected from a bunch of silver? My memory falls as to all the extraordinary statements put forth respecting English silver (I have an indistinct recollection of something about "a mass of solid silver" as blave as tate estimates.

The "Queen" having met with a royal reception, forthwith appeared the wind, as his name indicated we will be supposed.

the estimate.

The "Queen" having met with a royal reception, forthwith appeared the "King," to, as his name indicated, was to reign supreme in wealth and dividends even in his wealthy relatives. Pasons of victory were sung (in the newspapers) at the ricous conquest of the stubborn Cornish minerals through the "annignmation coess," which was "destined to create a new industry," and even "to confer inculable benefits on mankind, whilst "a coloseal fortune" was preclaimed to be certain reward of "the little band" who had jointly laboured for these laude results.

the certain reward of "the little band who had jointly abouted to the able results."

The "King," the "Queen," and the "Virtuous Lady!" What has become of these "virtuous" and royal personages? Where are they now? Echo answers,—"Where?" I thought we had come to the last scene of this eventful history, but to! last week the birth of a fourth bantling of this illustrious family was announced with the customary flourish of trumpets, and with the usual assurance of 100 per cent. annual profits! What shall be said, Sir, of the persistence of some and the infatuation of others? The golden (or rather silvery) beams of glowing prospects have now flitted to the banks of the Tamar, where the refuse of other mines (viewed through rose-timed spectacles) is found to be of glorious value, while one of the chief recommendatory features of the company is declared to be the local facilities for obtaining cheap sait! (Vide prospectus.)

prospectus.).

Editor, How many more births may be expected in this prolific and interest may be expected.

THE COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

THE COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

BIR,—Will you allow me to call the attention of the proprietors in the Company of the Copper Miners in England, through your valuable Journal, to the unusual course taken by the Governor of that company with regard to the taking of the poil demanded at the meeting yesterday? The Act of Parliament relating to the subject expressly says:—"Every proposition at any such meeting (i.e., an ordinary or extraordinary general meeting of a company) shall be determined by the majority of votes of the parties present, including proxies." Now, what the Governor of the Copper Company did yesterday was to take a vote on the show of hands of the parties present, thus deferring a decision on the proposition submitted to the meeting for a fortnight.

Buch a proceeding, I venture to say, is unheard of in the practice of public companies, and in this case was especially one of hardship, inasmuch as many persons present had come from distant places to vote, who, being denied the opportunity of voting in the poil yesterday, must return from their homes in Lancashire, Westmoreland, Glamorganshire, &o., to do so at the adjourned meeting a fortnight hence, or otherwise be disenfranchised.

A Proprietor.

THE COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

THE COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—The extraordinary proceeding by the Governor of the above company at the meeting yesterday acting, as it does, practically (if he be sustained therein), to deprive me of the right of voting at all, I am induced to ask for a small space in the Journal to make known the hardship I consider inflicted upon such as I, as I reside at a great distance, and cannot possibly attend. I am the more surprised and disappointed in this matter as I know that at the annual meeting, in April last, he produced proxies provided for the occasion by the Court, and by those means alone carried the views of himself and friends. In my case the Governor, after first declaring his intention to take the votes of all present, and after having commenced to enter them, actually retracted that pledge, and tore up what he had written.—London, Nov. 1.

EAST ROCKS HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY.

Bin,—I am sorry to have again to trouble you with reference to this property ut as the column headed Notices to Correspondents, in your last week's Journal optains a letter signed "A Mining Engineer" (Helston), conveying such unwarnable insignations as should in no case be made without the full same and adressed the writer, I am compelled, in justice to the company, to ask for a portion of your sace.

dress of the writer, I am compelled, in justice to the company,

That part of the letter which relates exclusively to Capt. David Cock and his report I shall leave to that gentleman to answer, but I must protest against the strained meaning which your correspondent gives to Capt. Cock's estimate as to the probable cost of delivery of the crefrom the adjoining property of Hallew, at Par—5s. 6d. per ton. This estimate evidently relates to the cost of raising and transit only, and that it is so understood by the directors is plain from the wording of the prospectus itself, which estimates the total cost of the ore at the port, including royalties, at Sa. per ton.

steeli, which estimates the total cost of the ore at the port, including royalties, at 8s. per ton.

If your correspondent knows that he is misrepresenting the facts he should be called by a name beginning with R; if not, the initial letter of his title should be F. I must say I incline to the latter opinion, since he tells us that he has known the neighbourhood for at least 3s years, without being aware of the existence of a valuable iron lode. I should really like to know whether his 35 years' experience has been sufficient to convince him of the existence of the Roche Rock, of Hensbarrow Beacon, or of Brown Willy F The iron lodes of this district have been known to the tinsers of the neighbourhood time out of mind, and have only not been largely worked on account of the low price of iron and the difficulties of transit. The means of transit are now likely to be much improved, and the price of iron is such as to afford a handsome profit, even if they remain as they are.

The directors of Bast Rocks court enquiry, which cannot fail to show up the value of the property; but it is too much to expect them patiently to submit to stabs in the dark from anonymous scribblers.

R. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

Cross-street, Manchester, Nov. 21.

THE WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.

THE WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.

Bir.—In the Supplement to last week's Mining Journal there is an article on the Whithaven Iron Mines, signed "J. Hodge," which, with whatever good faith it may have been written for the benefit of the miners of Cornwall, contains such a tissue of error based upon truth, that I think it should receive some official correction, as a understand, from the report of the meeting in Lindon last month, it is the operation of the directors to develope the meeting in Lindon last month, it is the intention of the directors to develope the meeting in Lindon last month, it is the intention of the directors to develope the meeting in Lindon last month, it is the ing the Ennerdale portion. There is not a single sentence in J. Hodge's letter that can apply to that division of it, with the exception of the warning that has very properly been given to the miners—to see that when they enter on their cottages their leases are in regular form, and they are duly protected. The writer of this has been a recident in the neighbourhood for many years, and, having a perfect wowledge of the whole district, may be presumed to speak with some authority on the matter, even though the be a shareholder in the Whitehaven Iron Mines. Instead of a four-mile walk over a wet and mountainous ground to get to their work, the miners will bardy have the distance of one mile to the farthest mine, and that (with the exception of, perhaps, 200 or 300 yards) on a perfectly good and level road, equal, without exception, to any in Cornwall. The village in which they will be located (Eakdale) is one of the most beautiful in the whole of England: and though I do not know the exact site of the miners' cottages just erected, it is certain that they must be in the vicinity of village shops, competent to supply every want that miners can require.

On the Ennerdale portion of the miners conforts as the letter of J. Hodge would lead them to infer. It is perfectly true that the mines are in the mountains, 1500 ft. above the sea, and four t

no exaggerated statements should be put forward, as, when exposed, they are apt to lead to the conviction that his interference is not altogether praiseworthy or districted.—Birkenhead, Oct. 29.

A BHAREMOLDER.

to lead to the conviction that his linearies.

A SHAREHOLDER.

nterested.—Birkenkead, Oct. 29.

THE WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.

SIR,—Mr. J. Hodge, in last week's Journal, has placed before your readers very prominently the inconveniences accruing to labourers migrating to these mines. He says that there is no house within four miles. Before I left Eskdale cottages for the miners were being built there, into which they can put their wives and children. Those miners who are bachelors can lodge in the houses of those who are married, and be fed in the Cornish style. As to the other mine (Floutern Taran railway must be laid down therefrom to Cockermouth (for the transit of the iron oro), where all the miners reside, and be conveyed by the train, morning and evening to and from the mine. If the company cannot make up their minds to construct a railway, they had better, in my opinion, abandon the works. The situe tion of the cottages at Eskdale is in the "eye of the sun," as people say, with a southern aspect, quite picturesque. To place yourself in a position at those mines "where the sun will never shine" you must conceal in one of the drifts on the mountains' sides. The proposed railways to the mines, when constructed, whe mountains' sides. The proposed railways to the mines, when constructed, when the capital should be raised. Such is my opinion, which I give gratis.

Truro, Oct. 9.

EAST TERRAS.

Sir.—Having received numerous letters from shareholders as to the state of affairs herein, I think it desirable that a meeting should be held in London to decide on measures for working, or for winding-up, the concern. It is a pity that a sett of so promising a character should remain numerought. Innext week's Journal a notice of auch meeting is intended to be inserted. Those shareholders who are willing to meet will oblige by writing me in the meantime.

R. SYMONS.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see to-day's Journal.]

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

A meeting of the shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held in May last. The chair was occupied by Sir MacDonald Stephenson, Knight, Governor.

The Chairman said—I think, gentlemen, there may be a few proprietors, not many, who will concur with me at least on one point, when I assure you that no man can lament more deeply than I do the suicidal proceedings—for so I must designate them—of which the shower, shall I say, of contentious circulars constitutes the only visible evidence, but the evil effects of which on the works, and the people, and the common interests of the company can scarcely be overrated. It is the more to be regretted, because the manifest and indisputable improvement in the company's affairs clearly proves the wisdom of the course pursued by the Court. The profits of the last year, as far as can be at present ascertained, will be exceeded by those of this year, and will allow of a larger dividend, and a larger amount of money for the repair and maintenance of the works, without which you will get no dividend. But when shareholders wish to change the board, of course they have a perfect right to do so, and no director can wish to retain his seat after such an intimation on the part of the proprietors. Before referring to the personal views of any members of the Court it is only just to those gentlemen who may wish to address the meeting, whether on the part of the committee, or the Court, or the independent shareholders, that an opportunity should be afforded them for the purpose. With this object, therefore, I shall limit my remarks at present to calling upon the Chairman of the Committee to present his report to the meeting, with the usual form of resolution for its reception and adoption, and thus will give to every gentleman the opportunity of expressing his opinion. I would simply enjoin upon all that the dismeeting, with the usual form of resolution for its reception and adoption, and thus will give to every gentleman the opportunity of expressing his opinion. I would simply enjoin upon all that the discussion should be characterised by facts, by arguments, by succinctness, and by temper. (Cheers). I will now call upon Mr. Whatman to present the committee's report.

Mr. Whatman said he did not know whether it would be most agreeable to the meeting if he made his remarks now, or whether he deferred them to a later period of the proceedings.

A SHARRHOLDER: First of all had we not better, as a matter of form, take the committee's report as read?

The CHAIRMAN said that that would be the right course.
The report of the committee was then taken as read.

Mr. WHATMAN: Then I shall now move its adoption, reserving my right to make any remarks at a later period of the meeting.

Mr. CHEWDEN SECONDED the resolution.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he should like to say a word or two in respect to the resolution. In the first place, he would ask whether the adoption of the report also included the adoption of the committee's recommendations, because, if so, many of the shareholders might object to it?—The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Mr. Whatman will write out his resolution; that is the usual course.

Mr. WHATMAN handed in his resolution, which was as follows:—"That the report of the committee be adopted."

A SHAREHOLDER: I think this is an unfortunate course to adopt, as it implies

Mr. WHAEMAN handed in his resolution, which was as follows:—"That the report of the committee be adopted."

A SHAREMENDLER: I think this is an unfortunate course to adopt, as it implies that all these recommendations are to be grouped together, and the whole made the rule of the committee in future.

The CHAIRMAN said it rested with the committee to move the resolution in what form they liked.——The SHAREMOLDER said he would suggest to Mr. Whatman that, instead of moving the adoption of the report in toto, it would be better to modify the resolution, so that it might be possible for the shareholders to approve of one recommendation and yet not approve of the others unless they wished to do so, and would not be compelled to vote "yea" or "nay" upon all the matters. It would be better if the several recommendations were taken in their order.

The CHAIRMAN: It rests entirely with the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. W. HAWES: Are we to understand the resolution is that the report be received and adopted, and that afterwards we are to go into details?

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is that the report be adopted; but a gentleman has suggested that, instead of adopting it bodily, it would be better to divide it into sections.—Mr. CREWDEEN said the resolution he had seconded was that the report be adopted.

suggested that, instead of adopting it bodily, it would be better to divide it into sections.—Mr. CERWEENS said the resolution he had seconded was that the report be adopted.

A SHARHOLDER said that in that case the shareholders would adopt the whole of the report and the recommendations, and he thought that possibly that was a course to which some of the shareholders might object.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The best plan would be to pass a resolution to the effect that the meeting, having heard the report, thank the committee for the trouble they had taken, and proceed to consider the items in detail.

Mr. WHATMAN said he might state at once that the committee had not the slightest wish to stifle any discussion which it was desirable should take place—in point of fact, the committee would much rather go into the whole subject, if it was agreeable to the Governor and the Court. But the fact was that the speech of the Governor did not afford much ground for discussion.

The CHAIRMAN: The truth is, in regard to the course to be adopted, feeling that we have only to obey the instructions of the committee, if you pass the resolution that the report be adopted as it stands, or divided into sections, the committee are prepared to remain here as long as you like to discuss the matter. The only point to which he would call your attention is that if you insist upon proposing the adoption of the report bodily, probably there are many persons who might agree with you on some points but not on others.

Mr. MEALE said it was desirable to clear away the possibility of misconception. It was immaterial to the Court whether they took the discussion on the adoption of the whole of the report or only a portion; but what the Governor wished to draw attention to was that if all the recommendations contained in the report were adopted, the present Court, or any other which might be appointed, would be bound by the adoption of those recommendations, and feel it their duty to carry them out, although they might into be to the interest of the com

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Robertson has handed me a paper, whether intended as an amendment or not I do not know. It runs as follows:—"That this meeting thanks the committee for the report, and proceeds to consider its details." I do not know whether you propose that as an amendment to the original motion. Mr. Nebertson: Yes; I propose that as an amendment to the original motion. Mr. Neberham said he was about to suggest the adoption of the same course as had just been recommended in the amendment of Mr. Robertson.

Mr. W. HAWES: I second the amendment of Mr. Robertson.

Capt. CHAPMAN: Before I address myself to the current business of the meeting I will, with your permission, refer to a statement I mude on the last occasion on which I had the honour of addressing the proprietary. I said on that occasion, when speaking of the steam-tug Bamson, that she was the property of Mr. Donald Currie has taken exception to this statement, and it is only due to him to take advantage of this, the earliest opportunity afforded me, of saying that he never was the owner of the Bamson, nor was he ever in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in her. She appeared in the Custom House returns in the name of Mr. James Currie, who is a brother of Mr. Donald Currie, because he (Mr. James Currie, who is a brother of Mr. Donald Currie, because he (Mr. James Currie, who as good enough to allow the Bamson to be transferred from the rightful owners' name, Capt. Edwards, into his own, at the request of the Court of Assistants, who were under the impression that by so doing he would facilitate here-transfer into the name of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners. Mr. James Currie took a good deal of trouble in fitting out the Samson, and in sending her off to Cwm Avon, for which he received neither fee, remuneration, or reward. If any other inference from the statements made by me on May 16 last could be fairly drawn than that which is borne out by these facts I beg most sincerely to express my regret. Since that date the Samson has underg

sent to me, and which I at once forwarded to my solicitor. That gentleman gan the pamphlet in question all the attention it deserved, and he advised me to do likewise. I have followed his advise to the letter, and now, gentlemen I will turn to other matters. When last I spoke, at a meeting of the share holders of the Copper Company, I was called to order by the Chairman hecane I ventured to refer to "a carefully prepared written document" in verification of exception of the Copper for a carefully prepared printed document, the report of the Committee for a still more carefully prepared printed document, the report of the Committee for a still more carefully prepared printed document, the report of the Committee for a still more carefully prepared printed document, the report of the Committee for a still more carefully prepared printed document, the report of the Committee for a still more carefully prepared printed document, the report of the Committee for the Committee of the

overwhelming majority of votes, so that it may be universuly acknowledged itset the views entertained by the committee are not those of a small and unimpostal scation of proprietors, but that they express the all but unanimous freling of the shareholders, then, gentlemen, I venture to predict that an era of prosperity is always to dawn upon the fortunes of the company such as has not been experienced for very many years past.

I DUNALD to the the day for Mr. Chapman to make an apology, open asked it will be a such as the such as

of the Chairman to at once put the resolutions to the meeting, and if the resolutions were carried, the directors' resignations tendered at the last meeting could then be accepted.

Mr. Brattie said that in dealing with the resolution and the amendment now before the meeting, the shareholders had to consider how far the committee, is the recommendations they had made, were themselves assured that the circumstances will perfectly justify every one of those recommendations being adopted as they were put in the report. In dealing with questions like this which they had been dealing with, circumstances might hereafter arise which might very meeting adopted the modify what they might now think to be the right course. As regarded the meeting, and the tention; if it was found that there was at least one point deserving of a tention; if it was found that they could get a man capable of conducting the business as a managing director it was better to have him on the board, instead of being a mere servant. The gravest and most important matter the committee had a dead with had been the manner in which the sales of the company had been conducted for the last 12 years. All that Mr. Currie had referred to were mee trific in comparison with the great question of whether the gentlemen who were charged with the sale of such a quantity of produce as this company's works producedfrem somether than the course of the sales of the company had been conducted for the last 12 years. All these works are such as the conduction of the plates at the lowest figure they could get on a rising market? Surey it was not unreasonable for the shareholders to say that this was not a proper way of conducting business? Therefore the committee lost confidence in the sort of business which prevailed in the Court. He did not want to bring any element of personality, or anything unpleasant into the discussion, but it must be patent to the Court that the committee had the confidence of three-fourths of the proprietors, as was shown by the proxies sent in.

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H. Somersex said he felt called upon to say a few words of explanation as to all the differed in many respects from the other members of the committees, he has a given to histomorphism. When the template was chosen on May 15 the wording of the motion under which the best many the committee was the committee with the Court, and report upon the affairs of the committee with the Court, and report upon the affairs of the committee with the court is use shraped into more friendly terms, and the committee was elemented to confer with the Court, and report upon the affairs of the committee with the court had some the Court, and report upon the affairs of the court of

must ensue upon the resignation of the present Court of Directors, he had had, doubties, regard to the fact that a house divided against itself could not be conducted to the well being of any concern. And that there must naturally arise a considerable amount of division and dissention in the company if the report of the committee were adopted, could not for one moment be doubted. But, at the same time, he knew no man who was likely to render greater assistance with more readiness than Mr. Bourne would be disposed to afford any future Court, if it were the wish of the proprietors that other gentlemen should be elected to the seats now occupied by himself and his colleagues. For months past he had made up his mind as to what course he should adopt in regard to this company, and he did not doubt that his colleagues would be actuated by the same views: that was when they found that the proprietors were dissatisfied with them and their management they should at once tender them their resignations. In regard to the course that it was most desirable the proceedings should take, he (the Chairman) observed that he thought it would be more desirable if Mr. Robertson were to withdraw his amendment. And then, in regard to the origin il motion, there was a certain amount of difficulty, as there were so many points in it which would embarrass a new Court if its recommendations were acted upon. [1With the view of meeting flets:—"That a special meeting be convened for Wednesday, Nov. 27, to elect a new Court."

Mr. Harman begged to second the amendment.

Mr. Robertson thought that it would be most injudicious to adopt the report of the committee in its entirety, because from the recommendations it contained it would prove a perfect halter about the neck of anyone who worked the company, He did not consider it altogether; just that the gentlemen who sat on the other side of the table, and who had worked very hard in the endeavour to promote the interests of the company, should be thus summarily dismissed, and a new Court appoin

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the members of a new Court. He would recommend them not to call it a new Court, because after all the proprietors might vote their Chairman, for instance, in of stain, the chairman, the instance, in of stain the chairman, the instance, in of stain the chairman in the committee is consistent to the committee in the committee of the committee is consistent to the committee in the committee is consistent to all the committee is consistent to the committee in the consistent of the consistent of

consistent on the part of the Court of the promotion of the company interests. He then concluded by again moving the reception and adoption of the committee's report.

The Charman desired to put one question to the Court. Their report bore the signature of Mr. Talbot, or rather his name was appended to that document, he had not seen it in manuscript, he therefore wished to know if the report had been signed by Mr. Talbot. —Capt. Charman did not think he did sign it.

The Charman aked was it justifiable to put forward a document with Mr. Talbot's name affixed, when that gentleman had not signed that document? He might state that Mr. Talbot had promised to advance all the money for the Port Talbot improvements. The circumstances to which he had drawn attention might be of little matter, but, when he saw that, it made him distrust a great deal more.

Mr. YOUNG (solicitor) in answer to a question, said, "I am reluctant to interfere with the discussion, not being a proprietor, but I may state I came to the City with Mr. Talbot from Paddington two hours ago, and he authorised me to state that he entirely and heartily concurred in the wisdom of the policy proposed by the Court of Assistants with respect to Port Talbot and considered that the vital welfare of the company was involved in improving Port Talbot.

Mr. Whatman at some length explained that he had full authority from Mr. Talbot to attach his name to the report during Mr. Talbot's absence at sea, and further that a considerable portion of the report was drawn up by Mr. Talbot himself; and lastly, that since Mr. Talbot's return he had entrusted him with his proxy. Mr. W. Hawes said the real question was whether the company would benefit by getting rid of the present Court? Nearly all the statements which had been made injurious to the directors had been based upon the fact that the company did not pay dividends for some yours. But the fact was that since the present Court had been in office there had been a continual interruption and objection to their proceed

to each shareholder, and that proxies should be asked for by neutral parties, and not by partisans. The shareholders would then have sufficient information to enable them to come to a decision. He begged the shareholders not to decide hastily, and not to commit an act which might prejudice the company, and in favour of which not one single argument had been brought forward. However, if the committee's report were received and adopted, he hoped it would not be sufficient to induce the directors to withdraw from their seats, but that they would have their rights to the seats fully contested by the body of shareholders, with the statement of facts before them.

Mr. BEATTIE said that although Mr. Talbot was absent at the time the committee's report was drawn up he believed the Chairman of the committee had authority to sign Mr. Talbot's name.

Mr. WIMATMAN, referring to the length of time that the present directors had been in office, said that Mr. Harman joined the board in 1855, Mr. Turnbull in 1850, whilst Mr. Boume and Mr. Provn had been in office about two years each, if e also complained that the board had always elected their own directors.

After a few further unimportant obrervations, the CHAIRMAN put the amendment of Mr. Robertson—"That the meeting thanks the committee for its report, and proceeds to consider its details."

The CHAIRMAN counted the hands, and declared the amendment carried by a majority of one.

Mr. Rewesen demanded a poll on the part of the committee.

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The CHAIRMAN counted the hands, and declared the amendment carried by a majority of one.

Mr. CREWBEN demanded a poll on the part of the committee.

Mr. YOUNG (solicitor) in answer to a question, said that, with respect to proxies, no objection could be taken to proxies unless something appeared on the face of them which would render them invalid,

A SHARRHOLDER said he believed that members of his own family had been influenced in sending proxies to the committee from seeing Mr. Talbot's name signed to the report. He should like to know whether Mr. Talbot did really sign the report, and, if so, whether his signature was valid.

In the confusion that followed, the reply was inaudible.

In answer to a request to withdraw the amendment, and so do away with the necessity for a poll,

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was taken out of his hands, inasmuch as the meeting had passed the amendment; but even if such were not the case, it was not for him to accept defeat, but to let the question be decided by a poll.

The CHAIRMAN then appointed the poll to take place that day fortnight, at the Cannon street Hotel, at 11 o'clock; but for the convenience of those present, the Chairman invited those shareholders who wished to do so to go up to the table and poll at once, in order to avoid the necessity of coming to London to attend the next meeting. Afterwards, however, he rescinded his permission, and refused to record any votes at all, although many were proffered. The meeting was then adjourned.

MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY.

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MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY.

The annual general meeting was convened to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Wednesday,—Mr. John Taylon in the chair—but there were not sufficient shareholders present to form a quorum. The report of the directors stated that the Chairman, Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., having been appointed Governor of Malta, had resigned his seat at the board, and that Col. Analer Sturt, M.F., and Mr. C. F. Clements have also sent their resignations. The profit made to Dec. 51, 1871, was sufficient to provide miner from December to June was attended with less, and, therefore, the debenture interest had to be met out of the available funds of the company; but the working of the mines from beat time has resulted in a profit, and the reports lately week had, towards the end of May last, fallen to 25 tons, and early in July was only week had, towards the end of May last, fallen to 25 tons, and early in July was only week had, towards the end of May last, fallen to 25 tons, and early in July was only week had, towards the end of May last, fallen to 25 tons, and early in July was only week had, towards the end of May last, fallen to 25 tons, and early in July was only week had, towards the end of May last, fallen to 25 tons, and early and the superinterior of the debenture holders, at which a committee was appointed, who made a report which has since been realed and position of the company, and issued a report which has since been realated among the debenture holders and shareholders. The directors, as well as that committee, have made a from prepresentations to the vendors of the Mineral Hill property, in order to last the fall of the debenture holders, are well as that committee, have made a from preparentations to the vendors of the Mineral Hi

BATTLE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY.

At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held on Wednesday next, the directors' report and statement of accounts will be submitted. The statement of accounts for nine months ending June showed a balance of 4770/. 16s. 3d. at credit of profit and loss, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., which, with the interim dividend paid in May, will make 10 per cent. for the nine months. The produce of the mine from Sept. 30, 1871. to June 30 was 1100 tons, which has been sold at prices varying from 17s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. Prices of ore have receded to about 16s. per cwt., but the directors look for reaction ere ore in transit (165 tons) shall have arrived. The whole of the shares have been allotted. At present they have 36 men employed at the mine.

Capt. Richards' report states that the mines are at present looking very promising, but he hopes some day to be able to report the development of more substantial bodles of ore. He hopes they will, therefore, furnish the means to work at least all the present force of men, so that they may be enabled to push forward the drifts, sink the winzes and the shafts, and thoroughly open a property that will, in his opinion, at no distant day repay them with good interest.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Journal.]

Mr. Joseph Jewell, M.E., has left Buenos Ayres for the mines of Messrs. Carranza and Molina Brothers, in the Mineral de Capillitas, of which he is to undertake the superintendence. He has met with a very cordial reception at Catamarca, where the best wishes were expressed that his professional abilities and amiability would be fully appreciated.

A FINE NUGGET.—The superintendent of the Hudson Gold Mining Company (Limited) has forwarded to the offices of the company in London, 8, Finehane, a beautiful nugget, picked up on Central Hill, new the Hudson Mine. It consists of free gold, embedded in white quartz, and is valued at \$10.56.

THE WYOMING MINE OF NEVADA COUNTY.—This mine is situated THE WYOMING MINE OF NEVADA COUNTY.—This mine is situated on Deer Creek, in Nevada County, about 1½ mile from Nevada City. The quality of the ore has been getting richer for the last ix months. A blast made recently showed ore fairly glistening with free gold and rich sulphurets. There are three levels now opened up, showing exceedingly rich ore that will keep a mil running for the next two years. The ledge gets wider and the ore better as they go down. The mine is hardly yet opened, it being 400 feet be ore they reach water level. The mine has paid from the start, and is opened by a tunnel 300 feet in length, with an incline 150 feet at the end of the tunnel. The ore pays from \$37 to \$30 per ton, and is in slate formation; the sulphurets pay \$130 per ton. A crushing made in July, of 155 tons, paid \$4635.90 without the sulphurets. It is the intention of the company to erect a mill and hoisting works of their own, and to sink an incline of about 300 feet in new ground, and have backs of rich ore all the way. The company have had their ore crushed at custom mills. The Wyoming Mine will prove to Nevada City what the Eureka and Idaho have proved to Grass Valley. About 200 tons of first-class ore are now on the dump.—San Francisco News Letter.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The net profits realised last year by the Sclessin Blast Furnaces and Foundries Company are returned at 26,623l. Some excitement has been occasioned in the Belgian iron trade by an unexpected "invasion" of British rail manufacturers, who presented themselves at the last adjudication for rails required for the Belgian State lines. Most of the Belgian rail mills find themselves in a position to execute contracts for 1873; and notwithstanding the want of refining pig, notwithstanding the want of combustible, and notwithstanding the scarcity of labour of which Belgian industrials complain, it would pig, notwithstanding the want of combustible, and notwithstanding the scarcity of labour of which Belgian industrials complain, it would have been possible for them to have competed advantageously with English firms, if the cahier des charges prescribed by the State had been accepted. Happily for all parties the ensuing year promises a very great increase in the railway mileage of the world. During the last few days the price of iron has not varied in Belgium to any great extent; some reduction in prices seems probable, however, having regard to the fall which is taking place on the English markets. Orders for railway plant, especially for Germany, continue to come to hand in Belgium on a very extensive scale. Two of the Belgian railway companies have placed experimental trains at the disposal of two inventors, whose brakes seem to offer exceptional advantages. The Great Central Belgian is about to make a trial of a compressed airbrake, invented by Mr. Westinghouse, an American, while the Great The Great Central Belgian is about to make a trial of a compressed airbrake, invented by Mr. Westinghouse, an American, while the Great Luxembourg is about to try Heberlein's automatic brake. M. Tilkin-Mention, mechanical engineer, of Liége, has just delivered to the Sclessin Company a small locomotive, for use in their works; this engine is said to have given every satisfaction. The Jemmapes Rolling Mills, Forges, and Foundries Company will pay, Nov. 15, interest and dividend for 1871-2, at the rate of 1l. 1s. 8d. per share.

Copper has rather revived at Paris. Chilian in bars, delivered at Havre, has made 89l.; ditto in ingots, 90l.; and tough English, 88l. per ton. At Marseilles copper has still exhibited a little feebleness. Business in copper appears to be quite paralysed for the time in Germany; speculation, and even consumption, are restricted as much as possible. At Berlin the article has been neglected, in consequence of the persistency of offers. Tin has been somewhat firmer at Rotterdam: Banca is held at 92 fla and Billitant 2000.

Germany; speculation, and even consumption, are restricted as much as possible. At Berlin the article has been neglected, in consequence of the persistency of offers. Tin has been somewhat firmer at Rotterdam; Banca is held at 92 fls., and Belliton at 88 fls.; at the same time, affairs present no great importance, although the deliveries continue satisfactory. Upon the Paris market transactions in timemain extremely quiet; prices have, nevertheless, improved to some slight extent; Banca, delivered at Havre or Paris, has made 1684; Straits, 1604. fbs.; and English, delivered at Havre or Rouen, 1594, per ton. The Marseilles tin market has been rather weak. In Germany a fall which had commenced in tin appears to have experienced a check, and prices have exhibited rather more firmness. There have been few large transactions in lead at Paris; nevertheless, prices continue to be firmly maintained. French lead, delivered at Paris, has made 214. 12s.; Spanish, delivered at Havre, 214. 8s.; English, delivered at Havre, 214. 8s.; English, delivered at Havre, 214. 12s. per ton. There has been little change in prices upon the German lead markets. A slight advance has taken place in Silesian zinc at Paris; Silesian now makes 244. 12s. per ton. At Marseilles also quotations for zinc have been firmly maintained. At Breslau, and upon other German markets, zinc has maintained. At Breslau, and upon other German markets, zinchas

made fully late rates.

The fall in iron prices in England, and the check experienced by the Belgian markets, appear to have made their influence felt very slowly in France, where most members of the iron trade profess confidence in the maintenance of the activity and dearness which confidence in the maintenance of the activity and dearness which have prevailed for several months past. There is certainly no advance to record, but still prices are maintained with great firmness, and if ironmasters could calculate with certainty upon having abundant coal supplies they would be as contented as possible. Unfortunately, however, there is still a great want of combustible. In Champagne rolled coke-made iron is quoted between 14% and 14% 8s. per ton, while refining pig makes 5% 16s. to 6% per ton; charcoal-made even realises 7% 12s, per ton. In the Berry the state of affairs is excellent, and the revival is complete. In the Nord there is scarcely any new circumstance to note, except the excessive dearis excellent, and the revival is complete. In the Nord there is scarcely any new circumstance to note, except the excessive dearness of telegraphic wire, which brings 334 to 354, per ton. The direct exports of cast and wrought-iron from France in the first eight months of this year are returned at 138,687 tons, against 38,076 tons in the corresponding period of 1839. This comparison indicates a great extension of late in the relations of France with foreign markets. The Carmaux Mines Company will pay to-day (Nov. 2) an interim dividend for 1872 at the rate of 12s, per share.

The arrivals of coal of late upon the French markets have been regular, and it has been practical to satisfy the most pressing requirements, but no immediate reduction in the high prices of the moment appears to have taken place. There is quite a dearth of coke, and a sale is noted at the exorbitant rate of 3l. 12s, per ton. The general condition of the French coal trade must be regarded as

coke, and a sale is noted at the exorbitant rate of 3l. 12s. per ton. The general condition of the French coal trade must be regarded as unsatisfactory, in respect both of difficulties of delivery and scantiness of production; some industrial establishments are compelled to restrict their operations in consequence.

to restrict their operations in consequence.

Coke and coal, which are in exceptional demand, remain firm, and without change in the central Belgian basin. Coke brings II. 16s. to 2l. per ton. The coal crisis seems to be continued in the Liége basin. About Il. to 1l. 2s. per ton is being paid with the condition—somewhat Draconian from a purchaser's point of view—that if a fresh rise should occur before the delivery the purchaser will have to support it. Coke can scarcely be met with in the Liége district. This state of things is not likely, however, to continue.

MINING NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

MINING NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, Sept. 7.—The news of gold discoveries in the Northern Territory had diverted public attention from the gold fields on the southern side of the colony, but in some places favourable results were being obtained. Some nied of the colony, but in some places favourable results were being obtained. Some nied ew alluvial ground has been foundabout 4 miles north of Ulcoloo, and the mineral prospects of the North never looked better than at present. The Moonta Mines are again attracting attention, another rich lode having been discovered. From the first the mine has paid all its expenses, no capital ever having been called up, and in liss than 10 years 630,000/. has been divided among the shareholders. The Moonta, Wallaroo, Paramatta, Yeita, Kadina, and neighbouring mines are progressing actisfactorily. The Burra Burra Mine paid another dividend of 2/. 10s. per shares, on Aug. 21. The company will henceforth consist of 12,320 shares of 5/. each, the shares having been subdivided. The Burrawing Mine has been so favourably reported upon by Capt. Anthony that one capitalist, Capt. Hughes, took the whole of the new issue of 9000 shares at 1/. each. The Balhannah Mine continues to make good progress. Over 1000 tons of ore has been raised, which can be dressed up to 18 or 20 per cent. for copper. The ore also yields bismuth, which can be smelted at about 1s. 2d. per lb. The bismuth had nearly paid working expenses. The copper at surface was estimated to yield 7000/. to 8000/. profit.

Sydney, Sept. 7.—Respecting the principal of our minerals, Goll, I clipthe following from filting statistics: "The escort returns for last month prove that the gold yield of this colony maintains the improvement perceptible during the present year as compared with any since 1833. Taking an average receipt for 1872 at 30,000 ors. per month, the aggregate will considerably exceed that of any year of the intervening eight. During last month, the total yield was 37,282 oz., 17,613 of which owne from the western

comparative increase of \$142 ozs. In favour of last month, and of \$10,177 ozs. on the preceding month. The total receipts for the past eight months amount to \$20,930 ozs., against \$171.261 ozs. for the corresponding portion of \$1871. The principal increase continues in the yield of the western line, for, although during the last month the southern returns appear larger then mile, for, although during the last month the southern returns appear larger then mile, for, although during the last month the southern returns appear larger than mile, for, although during the last month the southern returns appear larger than mile, for, although during the last month the southern returns appear larger than mile, for although during the last month the southern returns appear larger than mile, for although during the last month of the southern returns appear larger than mile, for although during the last who have some but by no means all, the excitement which pervades a good as quartz, was worked five years before the vein was struck, and so with others. Most of those now engaged will probably have to wait and told not good as quartz, was worked five years before the vein was struck, and so with others. Most of those now engaged will probably have to wait and told not good land left, many of them, to early on the work. There are two things much needed—miners and better explosive agents. Daily reports each Sydney of new finds, and there is now far more gold land than can be taken up and worked. This month we have such intelligence from Goodbarra, Solferiae up and worked. This month we have such intelligence from Goodbarra, Solferiae up and worked. This month we have such intelligence from Goodbarra, Solferiae up and worked. This month we have such intelligence from down, yielded, after being oughly crushed, at the rate of over 12 ozs. to the tother the tother than the sake of some from the Turon gave gold at the rate of 22, 24, and 93 ozs. to the ton. At Tambarco: the news continues to surprise us. The gold is getting 238 to

five men at work. A trench had been cut across the flat with a view of finding the run of tin, but-so far without any great success. Tin has been found, but it is patchy. This trial cut has been put in on the upper end of the claim. The wash histarto found is not of any thickness, but in a hole just put down the day of our visit it was expected to run about 2 feet. In this hole were found the waterworn quartz pebbes which always indicated the presence of stream tin, so we may expect good results when the ground is fairly opened up. Next is another claim, held by the same person. Here we found seven men, with a Californian (hand) pump and one sluice hox. A large puddock has been put down just where the ridge joins the flat, some 50 yards from the water's edge. The stripping is heavy. First comes a fine shifting samd for 2 to 2½ feet. Then a thick black clay, so well known on tin fields, for about 6 to 7 feet, and, lastly, wash o about 6 in.

The quest for COPPER is considerable, but it does not engage so many persons. Some splendid lodes are being discovered, and old finds are being worked with highly satisfactory results. The combination of gold with copper ore easily come to hund from the Carangera Mine "in which veins of gold are not merely discernible to the maked eye, but show so richly as to compare favourably with the quartz of many of the most valuable gold companies."

COAL.—I am glad to be able to add that the Government has at length seen the necessity of ascertaining the truth with respect to the coal fields of New South Wales. A gentleman lately connected with the Victorian Geological survey has been engaged to survey and define the situation and extent of the coal measures. One of the main objects of this survey is to ascert in whether the coal exists in the neighbourhood of the gold, tin, and copper bearing country. If it does, of course the work of development will be very much expedited. Timber cannot be depended upon for smelting for any length of time, and while the coal on the seabourd is sep

private telegram from Australia states that while the total gold shipments in September were 300,000*t*, those of October, including the amounts per the Northumberland and the Great Britain, reach

the amounts per the Northdinestrand and the Great Britain, reach 600,000/.—Times' Correspondent.

QUEENSLAND.—It is stated that up to the end of August 450 tons of the ore had been exported. The Queensland Tin Company sold 35 tons, at 80. a ton. From the Moint Perry Copper Mines and the different gold fields satisfactory news has been received, but the most important event of the month has been the discovery of a rich alluvial field at Charters Towers, 90 miles inland from Townsville, Cleveland Bay.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

YUDANAMUTANA.—The superintendent (Adelaide, Sept. 9) says—
"During my stay at the mine Capt. Jane resigned, and requested to be relieved as
soon as possible. I accepted his resignation, and appointed Capt. W. H. Price, a
gentleman whom I took up with me to take a survey of the mine. Capt. Price is
a practical miner and smelter: he was engaged by the English and Australian
Copper Company, at Port Adelaide, with whom he stayed for about three years as
charge inixerand foreman of the works under the late Mr. Hamilton, who gave him
an excellent character. He (Captin Price) left the Port Adelaide Works to take
charge of the Talliscar Mine and Smelting Works, where he has been for eight years.
This mine is now worked out. The directors and secretary of this mine have given
him testinonials complimenting him on his management of the mine and smelting
works, recommending him as being a trustworthy, energetic, and competent mining
cuptain, and personally they tell me he is a very clever man. I haveageed to give
him 40%, a year. He is to take the whole charge of the mine and the works; when,
under his management, I confidently expect to have much better and more steady
results. Capt. D. Jane reports that "the returns are not so good as I could wish,
but I helieve they will be larger next month.—Copper made, 18 tons 16 cwts.; copper
hand, 1 ton; ore smelted, 180 tons.
Youke Peninsult.—The directors have advices from the com-YUDANAMUTANA. - The superintendent (Adelaide, Sept. 9) says

marker his management, I considently expect to have much better and more steady results." Capit. Capit. Daile reports that "the returns are not so good as I could wish, but I believe they will be larger next month.—Copper made, 18 tons 15 cwts.; copper dispatched, 23 tons 12 cwts. 3 qex; copper on hand, 1 ton; ore smelted, 180 tons.

YORKE PENINSULA.—The directors have advices from the committee of inspection at Adelaide, dated Sept. 6, with reports from the Kurilla Mine to the 5th. The following are extracts from Capt. Anthony's report: "I am carrying on stoping in the back of the 25, west of Deeble's shaft, also in back of the 25, east of Hall's, and two at the 25, west of Deeble's, at 18. 4d. and 18s. in 14., on conditions named in my last monthly report. Since last report, Aug. 5 ult., I have sold a small priced of ore, amounting to 24. 19s., and have account due for another little lot of about 12 tons, trial sample of which was 7 per cent., or about 50. worth. I have now on hand, tributers and company's ore, about 75 tons of 10 per cent., or (sky) 260. worth. I regret not being able to procure men to work our tribute ground, rendered valuable by the high price of copper, but so many have left for the other colonies, and our large mines enjoying such a state of prosperity, that I cannot obtain them, cles I should be able not only to pury my way, but carry on advanced work as well."

AUSTRALIAN UNITED (Gold).—Mr. Kitto (Fryerstown, Sept. 10) writes—"Yesterday I made a thorough inspection of the Central Mine, and gave instructions to the mining manager to commence blocking, so that at least twice as much dirt will be washed in future. The plan sen herewith will give you an idea of the probable extent of our present guiter. From the red drives (marked 'A') and the blue block (asto marked 'A') some 8500. worth of gold has been obtained; and, as we have fully 30 times these several areas to work out, you can indee, approximately, of the value of the mining manager to commence blocking, so that at least twice as

FOREIGN MINES.

Sr. John del Rey.—The directors have received, per Gironde the following report, dated Morro Velho, Oct. 1: New Shafts sinking in September: A has been sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. 1 in.; present depth 139 fms.: B has been sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.: present depth 139 fms. is has been sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.: present depth 129 fms. 5 ft. There is fair sinking, considering many men are new to the work; with practice they will get proficiency. There have been some hindrances for repairs to the pumps.

Don Peddro.—Sept. 28: The mineral extracted in the last two weeks is again low in quality, and the stopes generally are without change. No spains are being spared to enable us to drain our richest stoping ground as early as possible, but until the necessary work to this is accomplished we cannot hope for the underlie lode in the rise from Canoa is small and not rich. In No. 6 shoot a small quantity of ore has been taken from the southern part near the bottom of the mine, but of a low standard. In No. 8 shoot the southern stopes below the adit are approaching the 25, consequently we are compelled to draw from the northern part of this shoot, where the lode is of less value. No recent improvement has taken place in this lode, nor any more veins of gold discovered. Over Bryant's level the works are being continued without any material change, and no stoping ground as yet been opened up to value, but the excavations towards the No. 4, or western gully, are so far opened in whole ground, and the samples, although fluctuating, are sometimes encouraging.—Prospective Works: The permanent incline plane is being carried on as rapid as force can be afforded. The ground for incline drainage is still hard and favourable, but the water is increasing a little. The amount being drawn by Dawson's wheel is 14 50 cwts. a minute. There are no alterations in our explore on's wheel is 14.50 cwts. a minute.

ons to report.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Extract from letter, dated Sept. 30: Produce AND PRACHAS.—EXTRET ITOM letter, dated Sept. 30: Produce for the month, owing to the continued dry season, cannot be calculated over 1000 oits. Still further reductions will be made in the mine force, as the excess of stone compared to the amount treated, amounts to over 200 tons. No improvement to note in Fisher's shaft west. In the deep adit stope the raisings of stone have been fair, and of good produce. The trainroad in Fisher's shaft is complete. One for Haymen's now in course.

GENERAL BRAZILIAN.-Extract from letter, dated Sept. 27: No-

thing new to add as regards this department. Explorations as advised in last are pushed on as vigorously as our reduced force will allow.

SAO VICENTE.—Extract from letter, dated Sept. 28: At Brucuta SAO VICENTE.—Extract from letter, dated Sept. 28: At Brucuta the deep adit is progressing more favourably than for some time past. We have just touched a line of soft jacotinga, which gives a little gold in the batea, but we cannot see enough of it as yet to speak of its value. In Bernard's adit the ground is very bad indeed: I am glad to say we are getting on with it, though slow. In driving No. I level last week we struck a floor of jacotinga, which gave samples equal to 10 cits. to the ton, but we had searcely begun to work on it before we struck into old Brazilian workings. The ground in No. 3 level, which has been hard for some time, is getting much softer. It is not auriferous. All the surface works are going on as usual.—So Vicente Proper: At Burseao we are still driving across the lines, the whole o' which are auriferous, and I believe it will turn out to be a very rich place. At Morro das Almost he line has not altered since my last. The water in the Rigo at this time is of little service, consequently staff will be piled for a couple of months. Dawson's and the Big Spar are also without any change. I be lieve they will eventually prove dividend paying. I have cleaned up at Brucuta about 65 cits, of gold, and at Sao Vicente a little over 300 cits.

ROSSA GRANDE. - Extract from letter, dated Sept. 28: Gongo Rive ROSSA GRANDE.—Extract from letter, dated Sept. 28: Gongo Since my last communication we have reached the bed rock, but I am sor there is no improvement in the quality of the stuff treated. I have, the stopped the working of the strakes, and am at present sinking two shafts, of which I hope to strike the bed rock in the cause of a few days. Sample quently taken with great care from the deposit.—Bahn: The lode in the le sump-shaft is 3 feet of in. wide, of good quality. The lode in the 18 in be 12 feet wide, of fair average quality. The lode in the 19 fm. level west to open out satisfactorily, but owing to its hard composition slow progress, made in driving. Owing to our force having fallen off within the last for have not had sufficient hands to resume explorations estward.—Caclos Richards's shaft there is no alteration in the size or value of the lote in the worthy of notice since hat advised. The drawing-lift is now 20 fms. long, the pumps are being made of wood. I do not think it advisable to sink at a depth with this column. I have, therefore, commenced to fix same, and for second drawing-lift. Preparations for commencing the 20 fm. level being carried on simultaneously with the alteration in the pitwork. The lot lo east is producing very little saving work. I have no change to report in: end, or in No. 2 cross-cut since last advised.

San PERRO.—R. Kitto, Sept. 13: The following is now.

for second drawing-lift. Preparations for commencing the 20 fm. level costs being carried on simultaneously with the alteration in the pitwork. The total in 10 east is producing very little saving work. I have no change to report in the a lend, or in No. 2 cross-cut since has tadvised.

SAN PEDRO.—R. M. Kitto, Sept. 13: The following is my report in the algorithm of the same adjoining mines:—New shaft is sunk 10 20-100 meters below the is sinking by eight men, at 840 per metre; ground fovourable, and water very link we are making good progress here. New End, in the 135, driving north of it was a making good progress here. New End, in the 135, driving north of it was a making good progress here. New End, in the 135, driving north of it is communicated; we have now good ventilation for stoping. The same in the back of the last-named level will produce 10 tons of 30 per cent. ore per in for the width of the stope, 13 ft. A stope in the back of the 135, on the of Mauto, is much improved since my last, and will now produce 12 tons of 30 per cent. ore per fathom for the width of the stope, 20 ft.—West Part of the New York have not resumed the working here since my last, it will take two or three mout for the Mauto to drain, when drained it can be stoped very inexpensive men and end in the 128, driving west, 45° north, will produce 4 tons of 20 per cent. ore pathom: this has greatly improved since my last, and is likely to still further prove: this is yellow ore, or bronces, and it is a splendid lode. New end, in the 122, north part of Manto, driving north-east, will produce 2 tons of 40 per cent. or per fathom: the though that of the same proves this is wested, in more proves the same pr

prospect.
AMP FLOYD.—Telegram (Oct. 26) from Mr. W. Hussey:
mine looks well as usual. September yield over 20,000. Will cab

says mine looks well as usual. September yield over 20,000. Will cable furth on Monday."

— Telegram from Mr. W. Hussey, Oct. 30: "Expert just returned examininmine; says looking well as ever; new tevels being opened, promising large being of ores; future promising; mill stopped, want of water; October yield in consume small; had heavy fall of snow, now melting; mill probably running in fall of snow, now melting running r

From tino And Bolivia (South America).—The directors have percent the first of the

ablishment.
Malpaso Gold Washing.—Mr. C. R. Clarke, Sept. 18: I have beer MALPASO GOLD WASHING.—Mr. C. R. Clarke, Sept. 18: I have been ill for two weeks, and am now very weak. A day or two after I wrote last we began to uncover a lot of large soft sand boulders; some of them would weigh folian. The water out them very easily; as they were in the way, we had to wash them away. The worst of it was that the dirt they were in had nothing in it, so that is was all dead work. We also struck into another large deposit of Spanish wastes all dead work. We also struck into another large deposit of Spanish wastes was all dead work. Out of the work of the spanish wastes all dead work. We also struck into another large deposit of Spanish wastes that to that income of the work o

count of amagam.

I. X. L. (Gold and Silver).—The Secretary begs to forward theen
used letter for publication, received from an English shareholder, who went out

raining now for two weeks or more nearly every night, and we have plenty of same, as much as our ditch will earry. I think it will take actual two more runs togst the mine opened, so as to have room to work to advantage. Next mail will seal account of annalysm.

I. X. L. (Gold and Silver).—The Secretary begs to forward the enclosed letter for publication, received from an English shareholder, who went out to still the property of the property

[For remainder of Foreign Mines see to-day's Journal.]

GOLD RUN HYDRAULIC.—The directors have declared a divided

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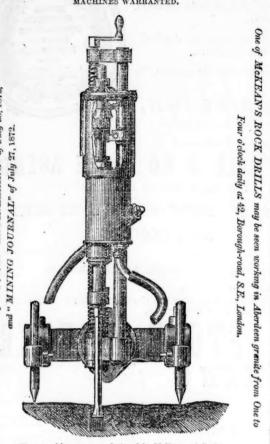
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quan ewin ms of mine parti hing-leted, ly by ms, of

McKEAN'S ROCK DRILL.

FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK. 500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE (counted by mechanism).

PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE. MACHINES WARRANTED.



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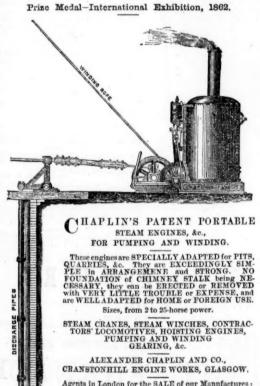
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AND 5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. Circulars sent free.

N.B.—McKean and Co. are sole agents for M. GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS VALVE PISTON, for Pumps, Air Compressors, &c., giving a larger percentage of yield than any other system.





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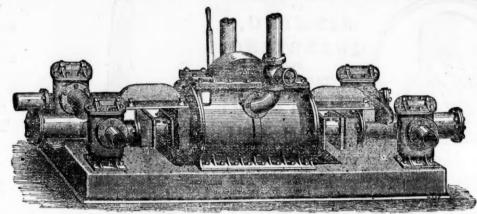
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MILL BANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

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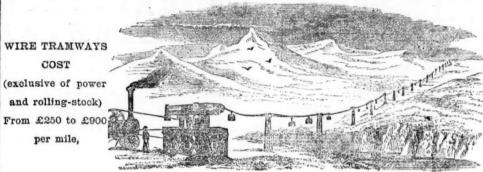
HAYDOCK, ASHTON EDGE GREEN, AND PARK COLLIERIES, near St. Helen's, Lancashire, October 18th, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—We have one of your "Universal" Steam Pumps continuously at work during the last ten months, and it does its work very well. It is suspended in a new shaft 50 yards deep, the steam to supply it being generated on the surface of the ground.

(Signed). KICHARD EVANS AND CO.

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And are at present successfully employed in lengths from a quarter of a mile to fourteen miles in transport of youl, ironstone, fireclay, coke, general mining produce, beetroot, sugar-cane, &c. They are working in most difficult and mountainou districts, where any other means of transport is impossible, as well as through ordinary country.

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Are PREPARED to SURVEY and ESTIMATE for LINES and EXECUTE CONTRACTS at HOME and ABROAD. They have engineers employed in constructing these lines in England, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, United States, Peru, Chili, River Plate, India, Bolivia, West Indies, and Egypt. The system has been adopted by the English and Anglo-Indian Governments, the Spanish and Prussian Governments, and for many of the first mines and ironworks at home and abroad.

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THE DON ECONOMIC LUBRICATING OIL IS 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS.

NO THE DO 011

MR. ALFRED HEWLETT, of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, says:—"I have used it for two years, and find it to answer exceedingly well for lubricating purposes."

MR. NASMYTH, the Inventor of the Steam-Hammer, says:—"I am highly pleased with it as a most effective and durable lubricant, having remarkable properties in the way of setting free bearings which had not set fast."

In face of these and hundreds of other letters to the same effect, it is a MERE WASTE OF MONEY to use the dearer kinds for the engines and machinery of collieries and mines, numbers of which are now using the Don Oil instead.

Any company desirous of trying it before adopting it may do so at our risk and expense.

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PRICE—Re the Top of 252 Callery 25 College, by the Cask of 40 Gallons 2a, 9d.

PRICE—By the Ton of 253 Gallons, 2s. 6d. a gallon; by the Cask of 40 Gallons, 2s. 9d.

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DON OIL COMPANY, 2, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM EARTH-BORING FOR EXPLORATIONS MINERAL

AND WATER SUPPLY, Capable of BORING HOLES from 6 to 36 in. diameter, and to any

depth to 2000 ft.

Price, and terms of hiring, may be obtained from the Patentees,-

MATHER AND PLATT, IRONWROKS, MANCHESTER, SALFORD LARGE PUMPS, PUMPING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES, &c.

MACHINERY. BURLEIGH ROCK DRILLING



Specially Applicable

SINKING, QUARRYING.

MINING PURPOSES.

THE BEST & ONLY PRACTICAL DRILL.

IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at the incredible rate of 10 inches per minute.

SAVES £5 a day as compared with hand labour, independent of the enormous saving effected in the general expense, such as Pumping, Ventilation, Interest of Capital, &c., from the fact of the "put out" being increased four-fold.

DRILL POINTS.—The saving in steel alone is considerable, One drill will go through 20 feet of Aberdeen granite without



Machine and Stand for Quarrying and Sinking.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, August 21, 1872.

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Middleton Agricultural Show, Sept. 18,

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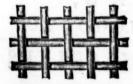
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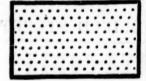
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STRONG WIREWORK, the cross wires equally bent; also BEST STAMP GRATES, both of iron and copper, and punched copper plates.

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IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR

TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES. EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM BOAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

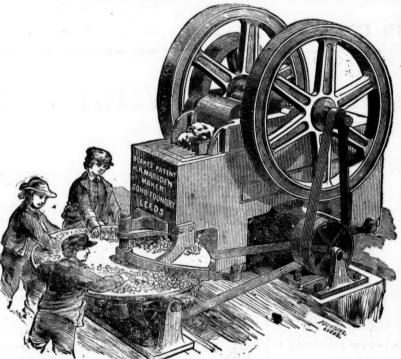
PATENT

ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 14 ton of the hardess trap or whinstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received a Special Quid MEDAL at Santiago, Chili.

it is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe,
Lake Superior, Δustralia, Cuba. Chrit, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.
Read extracts of testimonials:—



For illustrated catalogue, circulars, and testimonials, apply to-

H. R. Marsdon, Req. Company (Limited), Ven Mines, Liantidices, Feb. 6, 1871 - Our machine, a 10 by 7, 1s now breaking 180 toss of stone for the crusher every 24 hours. I may say, of all on machinery, that for simplicity of construction and dispatch in their work, they are equal to sything in the kingdom, but your stone break surpasses them all, W. WILLIAMS. H. R. Marsden, Esq., Leeds.

Chacewater, Cor nwall, Jan. 27, 1869.—I have great pleasure in stating that the patent stome breaker I bought of you some three years as for mines in Chill, continues to do its worked and gives great satisfaction. It crushes the hardest copper ore stone—put it through the size by horse power—with great case. I causely recommen d it to all in want of a crusher can be driven by steam, water, or horse power. H. R. Marsden, Eq. James Filling.

Terras Tin Mining Co. (Limited), near Gram pound Road, Cornweall, Jan. 1871.—Blake's pates atone crusher, supplied by you to this company, a fascination—the wonder and admiration disneighbourhood. Its simplicity is also suprising Persons visiting it when not at work have beheard to remark, "This can't be all of them schine." It will crush to a small size from \$i\$ 10 tons of very hard and tough elvan reck phour; takingi nto its leviathan Jaws pieces off hardest rock, weighing 200 ibs. or more, made cating the same into small bits with as much parent ease and pleasure as does a hore is mouthful of oats. On every 100 tons of there crushed by the machine there is a direct swith the company of not less than 25 over they cess of hand labour previously adopted by the and the indirect saving much more, the machine belong ever ready to perform the duties requision of it. It breaks the stuff much smaller, add form so fitted for the stamps, that they will is veries one-third more in a given time than whe performed by hand labour.

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Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly—The

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly. stone breaker does its work admirably, cru the hardest stones and quarts. WM. DANII

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work tistactority. It will break 10 tons of the b teopper ore stone per hour.

WM, G. ROBERT

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General Frimont's Mines, California—The by 71n. machine effects a saving of the lake about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high edit tien in which we hold your invention is show the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered at machine for this estate.

Your stone breaker gives us great satisfies?
We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrits vi
it in seven hours.

EDWARD AARDS.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. Weston, pear Russel

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MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

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ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

FURNACE STANLEY'S PATENT FOR SMELTING ORE OR RE-MELTING IRON OR OTHER METAL, PUDDLING AND ALL KINDS OF HEATING FURNACES.

JOHN MARTIN STANLEY, PATENTEE & SOLE LICENSOR SHEFFIELD.

The advantages of these furnaces are, in the first place, they effect a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. in fuel.

2ndly, The use and expense of grate-bars are dispensed with, as these furnaces have closed fire-places, formed in brickwork.

3rdly, They make from 80 to 90 per cent. less ashes than open fire-grate furnaces.

4thly, They have a purer flame, the combustion is more complete, and contains less free or unmixed air or gases.

5thly. The workmen have much less labour in working these furnaces.

6thly, They heat quicker, and are more under the control of the furnace-men.

7thly, They are not affected by the position of the wind or draughts.

8thly, The mills and workshops are cooler and more comfortable than where the open fire-grate furnaces are used.

For prices, and other information, apply to J. M. STANLEY, 27, Change-alley, Sheffield,

Front English (the proprietors), at their office, 26, Flerr Street, E.C., where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Nov. 2, 1872.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EXTRACTS FROM DICKER'S "AUSTRALIAN & LONDON GAZETTE."

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

GOLD AND THE GOLD-FIELDS.

MINING has been carried on in the usual steady and systematic manner which characterizes the industry during the past month, and so far as can be gathered from the returns to hand, with satisfactory results. The total yield of gold from the whole of the districts is about equal to the average. Various discoveries of new quartz reefs have been made, and the permanency of the gold-mining industry in Victoria was never in a more assured position than at the present time. There has, however, been great dulness in the mining stock and share market during the month, and prices of the stocks of companies have suffered in consequence. Such a state of matters was not altogether unlooked for, as speculation, in consequence principally of the splendid yields which have been returned within the last year or two from the Sandhurst mines, had gone far beyond prudential limits in mining shares. There was no doubt that the valuable discoveries on Sandhurst, and the splendid yields from many of its reefs, more especially those of the Great Extended Hustler's Company and the Great Extended Hustler's Tribute No. 1 Company, legitimately increased the appreciation of the value of quartz reefs generally, and of the Sandhurst reefs particularly, but so many new prospecting companies were commenced in Sandhurst, and so many persons theretofore engaged in other occupations turned their attention to share dealing, that both prospecting and share dealing became altogether overdone, and a relapse was certain sooner or later to be the result. Although there are six other mining districts in the colony besides Sandhurst, and each of them was keeping up its reputation as a gold-bearing district, the attention of the brokers and also of the public was almost entirely concentrated on Sandhurst and its mines, and nearly all through this year the Great Extended Hustler's Company and its tribute ruled the market price of shares. The tribute company named struck a reef in last October, which yielded up to the 26th July the magnificent return of 48,033 oz., and both its shares and those of the company, from whom its ground was leased for a term of ten years, rose to a very high price, the former at one time reaching nearly 20%, and the latter 10%, without, as was then considered, their being too high. The they were, but those from the tribute company have fallen off from over 4000 oz. in one fortnight, to as low as 470 oz. in the fortnight ending August 24, and the shares dropped correspondingly in value, bringing down with them not only the parent company from whom their lease was derived, but other Sandhurst shares, notwithstanding that the yields from most of the other companies continued | Charters Towers, in Queensland; and some indi-

to be excellent. The failure in the yield of the tribute company arose from the rich stone having nearly run out at the level where it had been obtained, but about a fortnight ago fresh stone was struck at a lower depth in the shaft, which it was expected would prove valuable, and the shares rose in price during about twenty-four hours from 27. 10s. to as high as 5%. 12s. 6d. The stone has not, however, proved to be auriferous yet, and prices have again fallen, the quotations being about 3/., and those of Great Extended Hustler's Tribute Company, 13%. Writing with reference to the depression in the Sandhurst share market generally, the Bendigo Advertiser thus accounts for the condition of affairs:—"First, then, we believe that one of the principal causes of this depression has arisen in the market itself. One of the effects of the recent 'rush' in the share market-as the excitement for share speculation was termed-was that many of the shares of companies in the district were rushed up to a price which, in the aggregate number of the shares in the company, was far beyond their real and intrinsic value. This false or inaccurate estimate of the value of stocks continued for some time after the excitement wore away, while, to this state of things, there was added that speculative gambling in stock which served to give a still more incorrect estimate of the real value of shares. About this time there occurred a sudden falling off in the yields of some of our principal mines-a falling off which, at any other time, would have been regarded as one of those occurrences which frequently have taken place in our mining history-and the result was a general toppling down of the prices of nearly every stock in the market. A second, although not perhaps such a strong cause for want of business in the share market, is that many of those who might desire to invest in the game of speculation in stock are, in a great measure, debarred from doing so, by having to meet so many heavy calls on the stocks they already hold. That this great depression in the business of the share market is only temporary, and that it does not affect, nor is affected, by the general mining prospects, or even present mining prosperity of Sandhurst, we feel thoroughly convinced. It is impossible to look at the returns of gold week after week for the last three or four months, during which the business of the share sound and as healthy a state as it ever has been at any time within the last dozen years."

There has been considerable excitement amongst some portions of our mining population during the month respecting reported discoveries of new goldfields at or near Port Darwin, where the northern end of the overland telegraph is situate, and at

cations have been shown of an extensive rush to those places. The parties who constructed the overland telegraph line are responsible for the reports respecting the Port Darwin country. It appears that they found indications of gold in various places, and it is said that payable quartz-stone has been found at Yam Creek, some distance in-land from the coast; but there is really no public intelligence to justify any rush to such an unsettled district, which is said to be very unhealthy in the rainy season (now about setting in), and most difficult of access from the coast. Some rather glowing accounts were circulated in this colony respecting the Charters Towers district, in Queensland, but they were evidently distorted, as the following telegram published in The Argus of Saturday last undoubtedly proves :- "The reports from Charters Towers are much exaggerated. Large numbers of miners are on the ground, but those sinking have lost the lead, which is very narrow. The washdirt is stacked for want of water. From present appearances there is no inducement for new comers, for all the alluvial sinking is taken up. The reefing news continues favourable, but as some time must elapse before crushing, there is no opening for diggers unless they have sufficient capital for a few months' support." While a good deal of excitement has been raised about the Port Darwin and Queensland diggings on most crude and untrustworthy reports, it is almost certain that there is here in Victoria a recently discovered gold-field, which is of a far more valuable nature than either that at Port Darwin or Charters Towers, namely, the Foster or Stockyard Creek diggings, near Port Albert, in Gipps Land. These diggings could be reached by any of our miners by the expenditure of a very few pounds, while it would cost at least a hundred to reach Port Darwin, and provide the tools and stores necessary to a digging expedition there. A correspondent of The Argus, a few days ago, furnished a descriptive account of the Stockyard Creek diggings, from which it appears that the district there is very rich in quartz reefs and in extensive alluvial flats, and is already maintaining in comfort and prosperity a large population, considering that the auriferous nature of the country was only recently ascertained, and that previous to that discovery the district was not settled. As market has been gradually decreasing, and not Stockyard Creek is many miles from any other gold-field, and the intervening country is in all probability rich in quartz reefs and alluvial ground, there is no doubt that its discovery has been of the greatest importance to the colony. The correspondent of The Argus mentioned, at the close of his description, wrote as follows of the Foster district :- "In coacluding this hasty sketch of this auriferous portion of South Gipps Land-(Continued on page 3.)

EXTRACTS FROM DICKER'S AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON GAZETTE.

THE MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

LIST of the PRINCIPAL DIVIDENDS PAID in VICTORIA DURING the MONTH ending AUGUST 10, 1872.

Names of Companies.	Amount per Share.	Date.	No. of Shares.	Dividend.
Albion Consols, Ballarat Argyle, Linton's Band and Alt'on Consols, Ballarat Band of Hope, Maryborough Galatea, Scarsdale Gladstone, Maryborough Golden Lake, Springdallah Golden Lake, Springdallah Golden Stream, Scarsdale Gravel Pits, Ballarat Haddon, Haddon John Bright, Maryborough Seaham, Maryborough Fleggraph, Huntly Irl-Again, Smythesdale	£ s. d. 0 3 0 0 0 2 6 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 5	July 20 Aug. 3 July 20 "27 Aug. 10 "3 July 20 Aug. 3 July 20 Aug. 3 July 20 Aug. 3 July 27 Aug. 10 July 27	2,000 3,200 22,450 6,000 6,000 4,400 2,000 1,100 6,000 6,000 2,000	£ s. d 300 0 400 0 4,490 0 600 0 600 0 525 0 1,100 0 1,100 0 275 0 1,128 0 1,120 0 600 0
	QUARTZ.			2-41-09
Alabama, Sandhurst Bellevue, Sandhurst C. C. Freehold Tribute, Sandhurst C. Crish, Daylesford Gengonner, Lauriston Glengonner, Lauriston Glengonner, Lauriston Great Extended Hustler's Reef, Sandhurst Great Extended Hustler's Tribute, Sandhurst Sandhurst Sandhurst Viverpool Tribute, Sandhurst No. r, Sandhurst No. r, Sandhurst No. r, Sandhurst No. r, Sandhurst Now Caledonian, Castlemaine New Chum & Belle Vue Railway Reserve, Sandhurst North Cross Reef, Pleasant Creek North Fear-Not, Daylesford North Fear-Not, Daylesford North Fear-Not, Daylesford North Johnson's, Sandhurst Did Chum, Sandhurst Pandora, Sandhurst Sandhurst Pandora, Sand	£ s. d. 37 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	July 27 Aug. 10 July 27 Aug. 3 July 20 Aug. 3 July 27 Aug. 3 July 20 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 3 July 20 Aug. 10 3 July 20 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Au	10 24,000 24,000 24,000 1,300 2,000 28,000 28,000 24,000 24,000 24,000 24,000 22,000 24,000 22,000 24,000 24,000 22,000 24,000 24,000 22,000 24,000 24,000 27,000 28,000 20,000 6,000 20,274	£ s. d 372 0 300 0 300 0 3200 0 325 0 325 0 325 0 3500 0 3

DURING the MONTH ending SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

	ALLUVIAL			
Alma Consols, Maryborough Band of Hope, Maryborough Bute, Smythesdale Galatea, Scarsdale Gladstone, Maryborough Gladstone, Smythesdale Golden Lake, Springdallah Golden Stream, Smythesdale Haddon, Haddon John Bright, Maryborough Little Stream, Smythesdale Queen, Maryborough Seaham, Maryborough Tommy Dodd, Malmsbury Try-Again, Smythesdale {	£ s. d. 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 4 10 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 4 10 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0	Sept. 7 Aug. 24 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	6,000 6,000 6,000 10 4,400 2,000 6,000 14,400 6,000 14,400 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£ s. d. \$ 300 0 0 \$ 300 0 0 \$ 900 0 0 \$ 525 0 0 \$ 45 0 0 \$ 1,100 0 0 \$ 500 0 0 \$ 192 0 0 \$ 192 0 0 \$ 210 0 0 \$ 300 0 0 \$ 900 0 0 \$ 250 0 0 \$ 276 0 0 \$ 184 0 0 \$ \$ 28,370 0 0
Alabama, Sandhurst Band and Albion Consols, Ballarat Clunes Freehold, Glunes Cornish, Daylesford Eastwood's Quartz, Sandhurst	QUARTZ. £ s. d. 44 8 0 0 5 0 0 9 0 5 0 4 0 0 6	Aug. 24 Sept. 7 Aug. 31	22,450 2,000 1,300 24	£ s. d. 444 0 0 5,612 10 0 75 0 0 325 0 0 96 0 0 1,225 0 0
G. G. Consolidated, Sandhurst Glengonner, Lauriston Golden Fleece, Sandhurst Great Extended Hustler's, Sandhurst Great Extended Hustler's Tribute,	0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 3 0	9, 17 9, 17 9, 31 9, 31 9, 31 Sept. 7	} 2,000 20,000 } 28,000	{ 200 0 0 0 0 1,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sandhurst Ironbark, Sandhurst Kitto's Tribute, Sandhurst Lazarus New Chum, Sandhurst Lazarus New Chum, No. 1, Sandhurst New Caledonia, Castlemaine New Chum and Belle Vue Railway Reserve, Sandhurst North Cross Reef, Pleasant Creek New North Clunes, Clunes Do. do. do. Bonus North Johnson's, Sandhurst North Star, Lauriston *North Star, Lauriston *Old Chum, Sandhurst **	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 1 6 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Aug. 17 Sept. 7 Aug. 24 Sept. 7 Aug. 24 17 17 17 18 18 19 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	28,000 9,000 24,000 45,000 45,000 24,000 10,000 2,056 22,000 24,000 24,000	2,800 0 0 450 0 0 1,125 0 0 1,125 0 0 1,125 0 0 1,130 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0 1,1750 0 0

Names of Companies.	Names of Companies. Amount per Share,		No. of Shares.	Dividend.	
Queen Victoria Canadians *Rose of Denmark, Sandhurst *Sadowa, Sandhurst *South New Moon Tribute, Sandhurst Union, Diamond Creek { Venture, Jamieson Victoria, Llanelly	£ s. d. 0 1 6 0 0 9 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 1 7½ 0 0 4	Sept. 7 Aug. 17 Sept. 7 Aug. 24 Sept. 7	2,500 24,000 24,000 24,000 24,000 24,000	£ s. d. 187 10 0 900 0 0 600 0 0 300 0 0 250 0 0 2:00 0 0	

QUARTZ-continued.

*Victoria Reef Gold Mines, Sandhurst Walhalla, Gipps Land ... Young Man Friday, Sandhurst (final) £58,127 14 0 Dividends paid by Alluvial Mining Companies £8,370 0 0 58,127 14 0

£66,497 14 0 * In these Companies the Australian and New Zealand Dividend Gold Mines Investment Company holds Shares.

VICTORIAN MINES.

THE WINTER'S FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY, September 10, 1872.—Mine Report, No. 1 Shaft.—The yield of gold this month is light, and may be attributed to the fact that half our mine force are engaged upon dead and unproductive work. Our new mine manager began a quantity of new work directly he took office, and he calculates obtaining returns therefrom in about six weeks more. The west main drive is now in 240 feet from No. 6 rise, and not through yet. The low level to the south-east (mentioned in my last) is being pushed ahead, and will be sufficiently advanced for a jump up in about six weeks. The south level is supposed to be about under the "Consols" gutter; a bore will be put up this week to prove it. Regarding the wash-dirt drives from No. 5 rise, blocking is being carried on, but we have not yet been able to trace the outlet of the gutter from which such good returns were obtained. The source appears to be from a high reef to the north; a shaft is now being put up to test this theory; it is now up 47 feet, but we expect to go about 180 feet, this being about the level of the reef workings in the Hand and Band Claim. No. 2 Shaft.—Nothing has been done with this shaft yet.

Gold Report—No. 1 Shaft.

		,		Fold Re	port-No.	I Sha	ft.			
18	372.		oz.	dwt.	•	18	72.		Oz.	dwt.
Aug.	14	Yield	20	16		Aug	. 28	Yield	17	19
29	15	,,,	43	13		22	29	99	14	11
22	15	Best Sand	31	14		99	30	23	18	19
22	16	Yield	16	15		. 99	31	79	17	16
99	17	39	16	3		Sept.	2	23	6	16
22	19	22	9	9		99	3	99	13	11
99	20	99	24	5		99	4	99	15	1
92	21	29	10	13		99	5	29	10	11
2.2	22	22	17	15		22	6	29	13	18
2.7	23	99	22			37	7	99	9	13
22	24	. 99	16	16		2.9	9	22	6	16
22	26	32	16	4		22	10	22	II	11
99	27	23	15	4				Total	424	7.7

Total 424 17

THE PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following advices have been received from their resident director, dated Clunes, Sept. 9:

"During the four weeks ending August 13, the quantity of quartz crushed was 4078 tons; pyrites treated, 40 tons; total gold obtained, 1303 oz. 13 dwt., or an average per ton of 5 dwt. 5\frac{3}{4} gr. The receipts were 4953l. 8s. 10d.; payments, 3625l. 10s. 1d.; profit, 1327l. 18s. 9d., deducted from which was last month's debit balance of 67l. 1s., leaving an available balance of 1260l. 17s. 4d. The amount divided between the two companies was 1000l., of which the Port Philip Company's proportion is 650l. The quantity of quartz crushed during the two weeks ending August 27 was 2413 tons; pyrites treated, about 15 tons; total gold obtained, 601 oz. 7 dwt., or an average per ton of 4 dwt. 23\frac{3}{4} gr. Remittance, 600l."

Koch's Pioneer Gold Mining Company, August 21.—The three new batteries (making a total of 21) were started on Monday, and are working satisfactorily. The extra power required is scarcely felt. The whole of the turning, boring, and screwing has been done in our own lathe, which has thus nearly repaid the outlay for its purchase. In rising on the stone a good quantity of gold is seen. The stone in the south face is widening again, and appears of good quality. Two batteries employed on our own stone, the copper plates looking very well. Winze 10 feet into the lava on west side of reef, which will be broken into in a few days. Eastern crosscut, 90 feet from plat, still in very hard sandstone. Main shaft 60 feet from plat.

HOPE GOLD MINING COMPANY, Wood's POINT, August 19.—The bore is now down to 163 feet 9 inches below the tunnel, 7 feet 6 inches having been done in the week, The same country continued for a distance of 3 feet 2 inches, when the drilling became The same country continued for a distance of 3 feet 2 inches, when the drilling became easier, and the next 11 inches was heavily charged with pyrites. At 160 feet 4 inches a reef was cut. We have since gone 3 feet 5 inches through the lode without reaching the foot wall, the last 14 inches showing a large mixture of granite, such as is frequently met with in the large reefs on the dyke. Nos. 3 and 4 tributors cleaned up on 16th inst., the former getting 24 oz. 7 dwt. of gold from 44 tons of quartz, and the latter 14 oz. 7 dwt. 12 gr. from 128 tons of mullock.

NORTH JOHNSON'S GOLD MINING COMPANY, August 17.—The anticipations of a continued improvement in the yields from this mine are being fully verified, the return for the fortnight, from 100 tons quartz, being 200 oz. of gold. The reef at the bottom (487 feet level) looks richer the more it is opened out, and is equally rich going under foot, which promises well for the next sinking.

MARINER'S REEF QUARTZ (GOLD) MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY, REGISTERED—Sept. 9, 1872.—During the four weeks ending 7th inst. the shaft has been cut down a further depth of 20 feet only, in consequence of having to change the lift and put down another one, lengthen the rods, fix skip guides, &c., and complete the shaft down nearly to the bottom. The ground is and has been good for working. We are now making good progress again, and expect shortly to meet with the top of the big reef. Total cut down, 444 feet 6 inches, and from the brace 464 feet 6 inches. Now the fine weather is set in I think it advisable to get in poles, &c., for the tramroad from the shaft to the stamps, and make preparations for getting out quartz.

shaft to the stamps, and make preparations for getting out quartz.

London and St. Arnaud Gold and Silver Mines Company, Limited.—
We have received news from the manager and engineer at San Francisco. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the patentee, and the castings will be ready for shipment in the steamer which leaves on November 6, and is expected to make the voyage to Melbourne in about thirty days. The following intelligence received by this mail respecting mines to the south of our property is encouraging. August 22, 1872.—
Mining matters continue to simprove; a crushing of 600 tons from Wilson's Hill, the greater part of which has been crushed, is expected to yield from 1000 to 1200 oz. gold. The different other claims are looking well, and I believe there is more gold getting here at present than there has been at any time for the last seven years, and as soon as the silver mines commence work, St. Arnaud will be one of the busiest townships in the colony. Sept. 1, 1872.—There is nothing very particular to report this week as to mining matters. The quartz from Wilson's Hill is still giving very good returns; the Sandhurst and Chrysolite Tribute Company cleared up yesterday; the fortnight's crushing giving

N. 2, 1872.

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EXTRACTS FROM DICKER'S AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON GAZETTE.

192 oz. gold, or over I oz. per ton. Mr. Butcher tells me that they are getting some splendid stone from the Rising Sur Company's claim.

hat they are getting some splendid stone from the Rising that they are getting some splendid stone from the Rising Star Company's claim.

NORTH COSTERFIELD GOLD AND ANTIMONY MINING COMPANY (NO LIABILITY). — Melbourne, September 10, 1872. — Progress. — At the mine a contract has been let to sink the main shaft II feet by 4 feet 6 inches, the first 150 feet at 2l. 17s. 6d. per foot for all labour; the timbering will add about another 15s. per foot; this will make as fine a shaft as there is in the country. The contractors in the whim or air shaft are progressing well, being now close an to 150 feet, and we expect them to touch the back of the lode very shortly. I have visited the mine since last mail, and am well pleased with our prospects as far as can be judged from the workings in the adjoining claim of the original company. There the lode is being traced still nearer to our boundary at two different levels, and they are obtaining splendid results. During the sinking of the first 150 feet in the shaft, the cost of supervision at the works will be about 2l. 10s. per week. The mining manager has been appointed, but his salary is not finally fixed at that rate. The specification for shaft work provided for not less than nine men being constantly employed, which number started last week, and we shall very soon have some progress to report. A smithy has been erected, also an office at the works. Including the sinking of small shafts, expenses of registration of company, and all other items, the total outlay of the company has been to date some 126l. The main vein should be met with in the new shaft at about 400 feet, but it is more than likely we shall cross-cut for it at less depth than that. In the mean time, I fully expect we shall be getting out ore from the other shaft.

shaft.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DIVIDEND GOLD MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.—
Progress.—The agent writes that he has purchased another parcel of Koch Pioneer shares at 58s. 6d., which he considered a good investment. He remarks that Rose of Denmark, North Johnson's, Victoria Gold Mines, Koch's Pioneer, and Old Chum, all look well, with a fair prospect of steady dividends from each mine. New Moon, and all Eaglehawk stocks are dull, arising as much from market influences as from the temporary cessation of dividends. But all the mines in that locality will surely look up again. On the whole, the prospects of the stocks in which this company is interested has improved. The following dividends have been declared during the month:—

Victoria Mines.

Victoria Mines.

6d. and 2s. per share.
6d. ,, 6d. ,,
20s. ,, 6os. ,, Old Chum * North Johnson's New North Clunes Victoria Gold Mines Rose of Denmark 9d. South New Moon Tribute 3d. New Zealand Mines.

Caledonian Company, 21. per share.

NEW ZEALAND MINES.

CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED. —Third Annual Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st July, 1872.—The directors again congratulate the shareholders upon the result of another year's operations. The quantity of quartz raised and crushed during the year has been 15,777 tons, which yielded 73-732 oz. of gold, or at the rate of 4 oz. 14 dwt. 15 gr. per ton. The amount paid in dividends during the year has been 15,4,440l., or at the rate of 54l. per share, thus completing a payment to shareholders of 198l. 10s. per 12l. share, or a total distributed in dividends during the last two years of 569,710l. It will thus be seen that though the past year's returns fell far short of the brilliant yield of the preceding year, yet they are of such magnitude as to keep the Caledonian in the position of the largest gold-producing mine in the colony. During the year just ended the directors have completed the erection of the new battery of 40 head of stamps; the company now have an efficient battery of 66 head of stamps. The directors have also provided (attached to the battery) a complete plant for the treatment of tailings, so that the whole process of crushing, treatment of tailings, and melting the gold ready for sale, is now done by the company's officers on the company's own premises. Your directors congratulate the shareholders upon the successful starting of the large pump erected by the combined companies. It has cost more money and has taken more time than was anticipated, but it is satisfactory to know that it is thoroughly efficient, and that further time and experience has convinced your directors that nothing less than this large pump would have been satisfactory or less costly in the end. The obstacle to deeper sinking having thus been overcome, no time will be lost in exploring the deeper sections of the company's property, and your directors hope with a successful result. The Mine Manager's Report annexed will explain the state of the mine, and as far as known, the prospects for the future. Yo

and also the No. 2 block, north of No. 3 winze, and from the No. 2 to No. 1 levels. The former block contained the remnants of the main run of gold, which after being worked on for some three months, gradually fell off in quality, and ultimately became so poor as not to pay the cost of working.—No. 2 Block.—The No. 2 block being the largest, has continued to give steady returns of from one to two ounces per ton to the present time. Now, however, this block is reduced to very small dimensions, the portion being worked on being confined between the Nos. 1 and 4 winzes, and some 20 feet below the No. 1 level, leaving a block standing to support the ground in the neighbourhood of the engine shaft. Specimen Leader No. 1.—This leader has been taken out from the No. 1 level down to the No. 2 level, and from a point 40 feet south of No. 2 winze, as far north as the No. 4, or Otago winze, and continued on to join the Otago run between the No. 1 and intermediate levels. The portion taken out under my supervision has yielded about 2 oz. per ton. Specimen Leader No. 2.—This leader was discovered some 20 feet south of the No. 2 winze, and in the hanging wall of the No. 1 leader, or foot wall of the No. 1 reef, and gave excellent returns for a short time. This appeared to be a connecting link between the No. 1 reef and No. 1 leader, and accounts in some measure for the comparative poorness of the latter leader, south of No. 2 winze, At an early date I turned my attention to the further development of the mine at a deeper level, and with this object in view commenced sinking the engine shaft. After repeated attempts we managed to strike and sink through the No. 2 reef at a depth of 32 feet below the No. 2 level, but at this point were completely overcome with water. Having failed to accomplish this work to the extent desired, a thorough system of prospecting, and opening up the Nos. I and 2 reefs at the Nos. I and 2 levels, was begun. The richer portions of the mine (discovery of the lost Otago run (from which we have been ob No. 3 Leader.—We have also discovered a leader, varying from nine to eighteen inches thick, several feet east of No. I leader, and immediately under the line of the main run of gold. So far, this has not proved itself to be very rich, still the stuff broken down gives a good average yield. There are several points of interest in the mine at the present time, amongst which the leader referred to as running into the No. 2 reef at No. I level, and on which a rise is being put up to communicate with the Cure Company's workings, where gold has been seen several times. The No. 3 leader, as described above, is the hanging wall leader over the head of No. 3 winze, from which we have taken a quantity of good payable stone. The point indicated on the plan, and marked "winze chamber," is at the No. 2 level, and some 17 feet north of the point where the Otago winze communicates. Here we are preparing to sink a winze. The reef is from 20 inches to 2 feet 6 inches thick, well defined, and we have seen gold several times; and I look on this place as about the most promising for picking up the lost main run of gold. Lastly, but not least, the Otago run, really a wonderful place, so different to anything ever seen in this or any other mine, that I am aware of. The reef being worked on is fully 14 feet thick, composed of clay and quartz, with numbers of small veins running in various directions. The place is constantly changing in appearance, but still maintains its general features and principal characteristics. I am led to think the rediscovery of this run (having jumped northward and downward) will be a pretty good guide in our further exploration in search of the lost main run, which no doubt has followed a similar course. Deeper sinking.—Everything is in readiness for further sinking the engine shaft so soon as the water is reduced lost main run, which no doubt has followed a similar course. Deeper sinking.—Everything is in readiness for further sinking the engine shaft so soon as the water is reduced by the United Pumping Association. The company may safely be congratulated upon its improved prospects as compared with some two months since; then everything looked very dark; now, however, with a steady return of gold, the outside expenses cut off, such as erection of battery and tailings plant, supporting the Tookey's pump to enable us to keep down the water, I trust we shall be enabled to pay regular dividends until such time as the mine is opened up at a deeper level.

TOOKEY.—Long's Tribute August, 17th, 1872—110.

mine is opened up at a deeper level.

TOOKEY.—Lowe's Tribute August, 17th, 1872.—110 tons stone have produced the magnificent yield of 557 oz. 19 dwt. 12 gr. of melted gold. August 24th,—No. 2 winze is 115 feet down from the corner of the hill, and shows gold all the way. In Nos. 1 and 2 winzes gold is traceable for 285 feet. Stone is broken out of a leader in No. 1 stope low level, which is much improved. The low level tramway is working first rate. September 3rd.—A rise from the bottom level to connect the No. 2 winze is in rapid course of completion, sinking being continued simultaneously to the pushing on of the rise. This, when completed, will give a large area of ground for taking out. Mr. Henry Graham is at present engaged in making a general mining survey for the information of the directors. Stuff is being forwarded from the low level.

PRINCE IMPERIAL, August 13th.—This company begins

PRINCE IMPERIAL, August 13th.—This company begins crushing to-morrow at the Waitaiki machine. About 80 tons of stuff are ready, most of it having been taken out of No. 1 lode below the 100-feet level. No. 2, the specimen leader, is also being traced there, and promises to recover the quality it lost when the slide disturbed it. I think that this mine will eventually be developed into a good property. August 23rd.—The shaft will be clear of water property. August 23rd.—The shaft will be clear of water by Monday morning. August 26th.—A slight accident to the machinery this morning has stopped the pump protem. At six o'clock the cover of the air-pump gave way.

Instant steps to replace it were taken, and a new one will be ready for placing to-morrow morning.

Instant steps to replace it were taken, and a new one will be ready for placing to-morrow morning.

IMPERIAL CROWN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

—United Pumping Association. August 10th.—The final starting of the big engine was accomplished this afternoon in a very successful manner, and is the prelude, I hope, to constant and steady pumping, that will tell with beneficial effect upon many other mines besides Tookey and the Caledonian. There are a few odd jobs yet to be done before the machinery can be said to be in perfect working order, but on the whole the pump worked splendidly today, and may be considered to have at last entered upon the career of usefulness marked out for it. Although it worked slowly, only at the rate of about three strokes per minute, lowering the water in the shaft proceeded rapidly at the rate of quite from 4 inches to 6 inches per minute. The water has been reduced in the shaft to the level of the cistern at 240 feet, and to-day the work of lowering and connecting the draw lift rods has been going on, and will be finished some time to-night. Great inconvenience is still experienced on account of insufficiency of suitable water for boiler purposes. The inadequacy of the means of supply provided has been represented to the provincial government by the mine managers of the Caledonian and Tookey, and Mr. Everington, of the Pumping Association, and it is to be hoped that effect will at once be given to their just and well-timed remonstrance.

ALBION COMPANY.—Powerty and Charleston Tribute, August 16th, 18cg. The Alphyse keywerenther for

ALBION COMPANY.—Poverty and Charleston Tribute, August 16th, 1872.—The tributers have another fine parcel of stone ready for the mill, say 70 tons, and propose resuming crushing early next week at the Harold machine.—Weekly News, August 24th, 1872.

KURANUI, August 17th, 1872.—The yield for the fortnight is 375 oz. 11 dwt. melted gold; 200 lb. of specimens were treated besides the general stuff.

were treated besides the general stuff,

CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, August 10th,

—The yield of gold for the week is 7690z. 5 dwt. 9 gr. retorted. August 12th.—A little gold was seen in the rise on the specimen lode from the bottom level north of the Otago winze. The only other item of news I have heard relating to this mine is that the tailings plant will commence work this week. There is plenty for it to do, such a stock of tailings as has been collected in the machine yard was never before seen at the Thames. August 13th.—Excellent stuff was broken out of the specimen lode this afternoon. August 17th, 1872.—The week's yield amounts to 765 oz. 12 dwt. 10 gr. retorted gold. August 19th, 1872.—The manager reports no change in the mine. Gold is still visible in the specimen lode towards the Otago. Large quantities of stone are being grassed from the various workings, more than enough, indeed, to keep the machine going. This was demonstrated on Saturday night, when, notwithstanding that the winding engine had been standing for three days, there were over 50 tons of stuff in the battery. there were over 50 tons of stuff in the battery.

THE THAMES NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.

DIVIDEND

Caledonian (Aug. 15), 2/. per share on 2,860 shares £5,720 0 0 GOLD RETURNS FROM AUGUST 9 TO SEPTEMBER 2.

Claim or Com	pany		Stone	crush	ed.	G	old.	
			Tons	cwt.	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Albion Tribute (P	overty)	. 8	56	0	O	m182	18	0
Do. (Kelly's)	***		70	0	0	m73	10	0
Do. (Belfast)	***		4	O	0	mI	10	0
Caledonian	***		350	0	0	769	5	9
Do			350	0	0	765	12	IO
Do	***		300	0	0	560	10	0
Do			350	0	0	805	0	0
Golden Crown Tri	bute		80	0	0	m44	11	O
Imperial Crown T	ribute .		33	0	0	m57	6	0
Kuranui Company			300	0	0	m375	11	0
Do	***		300	0	0	m126	4	0
Prince Imperial	*** 91		90	0	0	m34	15	0
Tokatea, Coroman	del .		350	0	0	800	0	0
Tookey Tributes (1	Lowe's)		130	0	0	m557	19	12
Do. (Souden's)	***		30	0	0	29	10	0

GOLD AND THE GOLD-FIELDS.

(Continued from page 1.)

known in former days as Stockyard Creek, but now as Foster, a gold-field only in its infancy—it may be said that the district is capable of sustaining a large population, while there is timber in abundance of the most serviceable kind for mining and building purposes. The gold returns hitherto obtained exceed comparatively those of any other district in the colony. A tramway to Port Albert is in course of construction, and nearly completed, so as to meet the existing steam communication with Melbourne. A little of the enterprise which is being attempted to be transferred to distant Port Darwin would, if applied to Foster, speedily develop an extensive gold-field."

The reports of the Government ning reg and surveyors for the quarter ending 30th June last, which have recently been published, are of a satisfactory nature as regards the operations pursued in the various mining districts of the colony. The average number of miners employed was

^{*} A third dividend of 1s. per share was due the day the mail left.

EXTRACTS FROM DICKER'S AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON GAZETTE.

55,700, the number in the previous quarter having been 55,624. The Europeans engaged in alluvial mining numbered 23,902, and the Chinese 14,814; while the Europeans engaged in quartz mining amounted to 16,920. The machinery employed in alluvial mining during the quarter was as follows:

—379 steam-engines of an aggregate horse power of 9327; 381 steam puddling machines; 29 buddles; 1353 horse puddling machines; 258 whims; 255 whips or pulleys; 18,570 sluices, toms, and sluice boxes; 14 hydraulic hoses; 648 pumps; 276 water-wheels; 229 quicksilver and compound cradles; 459 stamp-heads for crushing cement; and 24 boring machines. The machinery employed in quartz mining consisted of 766 steam engines of the aggregate horse power of 14,560; 54 crushing machines driven by other than steam power; 6476 stamp-heads for crushing quartz or other vein stuff; 31 buddles; 16 winding, washing, or pumping machines moved by water power; 650 whims; 557 whips or pulleys; and 7 boring machines used in blasting. The approximate value of the mining plant was 2,042,1281. The number of square miles mined upon was 1019, and the number of distinct quartz reefs actually proved to be auriferous was 3177. A table showing the yield from quartz raised during the quarter gave the interesting information that as time progresses quartz reefs continue to be proved auriferous at increasing depths. The New North Clunes Company's shaft had been sunk to the depth of 1012 feet, and was the deepest in the colony. From that mine 12,438 tons of quartz, obtained at depths varying from 240 feet to 790 feet, yielded an average of 11 dwt. 13 gr. of gold to the ton, the width of the reef varying from 2 feet to 30 feet. On Sandhurst, the Great Extended Hustler's Company, 5520 tons of quartz taken at depths ranging from 400 feet to 600 feet, where the width of the reef was 20 feet, had an average yield of 1 oz. 1 dwt. 5 gr. per ton, and 1538 tons obtained from the Wetheral Reef, at from 648 feet to 720 feet, yielded 16 dwt. 8 gr. per ton. Some of the reefs at Pleasant Creek were being worked at great depths with magnificent results. The Extended and Magdala Companies had sunk shafts on the Cross Flat Reef to the depths of 890 feet and 930 feet The Pleasant Creek North Cross respectively. Company, from 4727 tons, obtained from the Cross Flat Reef at depths ranging from 400 feet to 640 feet had the very splendid average yield of 1 oz. 13 dwt. 16 gr. per ton. The quantity of gold obtained in the colony during the quarter was 319,262 oz., of which 157,484 oz. 5 dwt. was from quartz, and 161,777 oz. 15 dwt. from alluvium. That yield was somewhat less than the yield for the quarter ending March, which was reported as 336,521 oz. 18 dwt. The figures mentioned are, however, only estimates, and although they are collated from the best information the registrars can obtain from those engaged in mining, are to be considered only as approximately correct. The following table gives particulars of 236,068 tons of quartz, crushed in different districts, of which the registrars were enabled to return accurate particulars:-

		Quartz Crushed.	Yield of Gold.	
Ballarat Beechworth Sandhurst Maryborough Castlemaine Ararat Gipps Land	090 011 000 010 010	000 000 000 000 000	Tons. 72,203 16,773 81,401 8,082 20,185 15,872 12,551	0z. 21,120 9,361 69,502 5,541 13,180 13,586 13,998
Total to	ns	***	236,068	146,288

The average yield per ton of the quartz crushed in each of the seven mining districts, into which the colony is divided, was as follows: -5 dwt. 20.40 gr.; Beechworth, 11 dwt. 3.90 gr.; Sandhurst, 17 dwt. 1.83 gr.; Maryborough, 13 dwt. 17.09 gr.; Castlemaine, 9 dwt. 0.70 gr.; Ararat, 17 dwt. 2.88 gr.; and Gipps Land, 1 oz. 2 dwt. 7'37 gr. From information collected by the registrars from alluvial miners, with the view of ascertaining the yield from the quantities of alluvium puddled and ed that from 794,410 tons, respecting which the information was gathered in the various districts, 40,367 oz. 15 dwt. 14 gr. gold was obtained, or an average of 1 dwt. 0.39 gr. per ton.

The North Costerfield Gold AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEA. and Antimony Mining Company. No Liability. Costerfield, near Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.

Capital 50,000l. in 50,000 Shares of 1l. each. Paid up 10s. per Share, viz.:-

20,000 Shares of 11. each, 10s. per Share paid, = 10,000% allotted in the Colony.

30,000 Shares of 11. each, 10s. per Share paid, = 15,000/. to be allotted in England.

50,000 Shares. 25,000% called up.

The London Agent has instructions to offer the bove parcel of 30,000 Shares:—

2s. 6d. per Share to be paid on Application; 2s. 6d. on Allotment; and 5s. in Three Months after Allotment. The Balance, if required, in Calls not exceeding 1s. per Share per month.

It is estimated, however, that 10s. per Share will be quite sufficient for all purposes of the under-

Directors in the Colony.

Robert Burrowes, Esq., M.L.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly for Sandhurst, Bendigo.

Thomson Moore, Esq., M.L.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly for Mandurang, Bendigo.

Samuel P. Lord, Esq., J.P., Melbourne.

D. A. Osborne, Esq., Melbourne.

Dr. Fitzgerald, Melbourne.

William Gardiner Sprigg, Esq., Melbourne.

London Agent.

Thomas Dicker, Esq. (formerly Editor and Proprietor of Dicker's Mining Record, Melbourne.)

Offices.

4, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

The object of this Company is to work the extensive property known as the North Costerfield Mine, for both gold and antimony. Its area is 25 acres 2 roods and 4 perches, with a length on the course of the lode of 1613 feet.

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This Company is registered in Melbourne under the "No Liability" clause of the "Limited Liability" Act of the Colony of Victoria, w hich limits the amount to be called up to 11. per Share.

Plans and prospectuses with the fullest information may be had, and samples of ore taken from both mines can be seen, upon application to the London Agent (who has personally inspected the lode), 4, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

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